THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 68. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Report of the Board of Directors.

The meetings of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund for the benefit of the Southern and Southwestern States, were terminated on Friday last, but the members met informally on Saturday last. Hon. R. C. Winthrop left for Boston yesterday morning, and Mr. Peabody left for Springfield, Mass., on Sunday night. The following is the action of the Trustees:—

At a meeting of the Trustees of this Fund, held in the city of New York on the 19th of March, 1867, and continued on the 20th, 21st, and 22d, the proceedings were as follows:—

Immediately after the reading by the Secretary of the record of the original organization at Washington, the chairman, Mr. Winthrop, stated that the name of Admiral Farragut was on the original list of Trustees designated by Mr. Peabody; that owing to some misapprehension it was omitted in the publication of that list; and that Mr. Peabody, with the cordial assent of Admiral Farragut, desired that it should now be restored, whereupon, on motion of Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, seconded by General Grant, it was unanimously voted that the name of Admiral Farragut be placed upon the roll of Trustees, in the order originally intended.

The Chairman announced that he had received, on the 4th of March, orders from Mr. Peabody for bonds covering the whole amount of his munificent gift, and these orders were thereupon referred to the Finance Committee.

After a full discussion of the subject committed to them, during which the views of the founder of the trust were distinctly explained, and a full report by Mr. Eaton, of Maryland, had been read and considered, the following report and resolutions, by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, from the Committee of Investigation and Inquiry, were unanimously adopted:—

REPORT.

The Committee of Inquiry, having carefully considered the important matters referred to them, beg leave respectfully to report the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That for the present the promotion of primary or common school education by such means or agencies as now exist or may need to be created, be the leading object of the Board in the use of the funds placed at its disposal.

Resolved, That in aid of the above general design, and as promotive of the same, the Board will have in view the furtherance of normal school education, for the preparation of teachers, as well by the endowment of scholarships in existing Southern institutions as by the establishing of normal schools and the aiding of such normal schools as may now be in operation in the Southern and Southwestern States, including such measures as may be feasible and as experience may show to be expedient, for the promotion of education in the application of science to the industrial pursuits of human life.

Resolved, That a general agent of the highest qualifications be appointed by the Board, to whom shall be intrusted, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, the whole charge of carrying out the designs of Mr. Peabody in his great gift, under such resolutions and instructions as the Board shall from time to time adopt.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Sears (now President of Brown University, Rhode Island) be appointed the General Agent of the Board, upon such terms as may be arranged by the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That an executive committee of five trustees be appointed by the Chairman at each annual meeting of the Board, to whom shall be intrusted, in connection with the General Agent, the carrying out of such resolutions and plans as the Board shall from time to time adopt.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Board be held in the city of New York, on the third Tuesday in June, 1868, and that in the meantime the Chairman be authorized to call meetings at such times and places as the Executive Committee may direct.

After further discussion, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Evarts, of New York, was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board will hold a meeting in the city of Richmond on the third Tuesday of January next.

In accordance with one of the foregoing resolutions, the Chairman announced the Executive Committee, as follows:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, of Ohio (Cincinnati); Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina (Charleston); Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York (New York city); Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina (Hillsborough); George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland (Baltimore).

Governor Clifford, from a committee appointed on the subjects of legal organization, custody of funds, and choice of Treasurer, made the following

REPORT.

The committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Governor Fish and Mr. Evarts be authorized and requested to procure from the Legislature of the State of New York an act of incorporation, the trustees to constitute the body of corporators, with power to appoint their successors, under the name of "The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund," and with authority to administer the Fund according to such by-laws and regulations as may be adopted by the incorporation.

Resolved, That when such act shall be obtained and accepted the funds be transferred to the corporation by the committee having them in charge.

Resolved, That a treasurer be elected, who shall be a member of the Board, with authority to make such arrangements, in conference with the Finance Committee, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the income of the fund, as in their judgment may be deemed expedient.

The resolutsons having been adopted, Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York, was elected Treasurer.

The Finance Committee had been previously appointed by the Chair, as follows:—

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Charles Macalester, of Pennsylvania; John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; George W. Riggs, of Washington; Samuel Wetmore, of New York.

The Chairman and other members having presented a large number of applications from various institutions and individuals in the Southern and Southwestern States for aid from the trustees, it was voted that these and other similar papers be referred to the General Agent.

The following letter of explanation, supplemental to the original letter of trust, was received from Mr. Peabody (who, at the invitation of the trustees, had been present during a considerable part of the proceedings), and ordered to be entered on the records:—

Gentlemen—Understanding that a doubt has been expressed in regard to my intentions and instructions on the subject of the distribution of the fund intrusted to your care for the purpose of education in the Southern and Southwestern States, I desire distinctly to say to you that my desire was to leave an absolute discretion to the Board of Trustees as to the particular localities in which the funds should from time to time be expended.

I hope that all the States included in that part of our country which is suffering from the results of the recent civil war may, sooner or later, according to their needs, receive more or less of the benefit of the fund.

But it was not my design to bind my trustees to distribute the benefits of the fund upon any measure of proportion among the States, or to create any claim on the part of any State to any distinctive share.

Still less did I design to subject the trustees, collectively or individually, to any responsibility to those intended to be benefited, or to any individual responsibility of any sort, for the management of the fund committed to them.

I have entire confidence that they will discharge the trust with wisdom, equity, and fidelity, and I leave all the details of management to their own discretion. With great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

New York, March 20, 1867.

During the last two days of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. Sears (who had been invited by telegraph to assist in the deliberations of the Board, and had kindly come on from Providence for that purpose) was present, and expressed his hearty interest in the great work which had been undertaken, his earnest desire to aid the trustees in any way in his power, and presented his general views in regard to the best course to be adopted.

He withheld, however, any positive acceptance of his appointment for further deliberation.

Resolutions were then offered by Governor Aiken; and, after remarks by Bishop McIlvaine, Hon. William C. Rives, and Governor Graham, by whom they were seconded, were unanimously adopted.

A prayer by Bishop McIlvaine, invoking the Divine blessing upon the work which had thus been entered upon, closed the proceedings of the trustees, and they adjourned without delay.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Noble Gift from D. Appleton & Co., the Well-known Publishers.

The following interesting correspondence will speak for itself:—

NO. 443 BROADWAY, March 25.—To the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund—Gentlemen:—Profoundly impressed with the munificent gift of Mr. Peabody, and the untold blessings which it will be the means of diffusing throughout the South and Southwest, and having been devoted for many years to the promotion of the educational interests of our country, we cannot refrain from asking your permission to participate in this noblest of all noble charities.

Munificent as Mr. Peabody's donation is, we feel that not only will the extensive and desolate field to which it is to be applied require it all, but that the co-operation of others who sympathize with the great object he has in view may also be desirable.

In furtherance, therefore, of the end proposed by Mr. Peabody, the providing of educational facilities for destitute districts in the South, we beg to present to your Board 100,000 volumes on branches of elementary instruction, viz.—25,000 copies of Webster's Elementary Speller; 25,000 copies of the Webster Elementary Reader; 25,000 copies of Cornell's First Steps in Geography; 20,000 copies of Quackenbos' Primary Arithmetic; 5000 copies of Quackenbos' First Book in Grammar.

We send you herewith specimen copies of these works, and trust they will be commended to you not only by their intrinsic merits and adaptation to the work of primary instruction, but also by the fact that they are the most popular and widely used works on the branches of which they treat, and have been long known and cordially approved by teachers generally.

We solicit your acceptance and distribution of these volumes, and will deliver them to your order as may be needed.

Bidding you God speed in the great work to which you have been called, we remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants, D. APPLETON & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, March 23—Evening.—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.—Gentlemen:—Your communication of this day, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, reached me a few hours since, together with the parcel of books to which it referred.

The Trustees adjourned yesterday, after completing their preliminary arrangements, and, unless some unexpected exigency should occur, they will not meet again until January next. In the mean time they have intrusted the great work with which Mr. Peabody has charged them to their General Agent, under the supervision of an Executive Committee.

I return to Boston on Monday morning, and shall lose no time in laying your communication before the committee, but some weeks, or even months, may elapse before any formal acknowledgment can be made of your most timely and generous offer. I am unwilling, however, that a day should pass without some expression of my deep sense of the noble spirit of your communication, and of the munificent gift which it announces.

I thank you most sincerely, personally and officially, for this large and liberal contribution to the cause in which we are engaged. A hundred thousand volumes of such publications as you have so promptly placed at our disposal, and of which I know the value, cannot fail to furnish the most acceptable and important aid in the prosecution of Mr. Peabody's designs; and I am sure that I only anticipate the action of the Executive Committee, and of the whole Board of Trustees in tendering to you without delay our grateful and hearty acknowledgments. Believe me, gentlemen, with great respect, your obliged and obedient servant, R. C. WINTHROP, Chairman.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have found an opportunity to read your letter to Mr. Peabody himself, who listened to it with the warmest emotions of gratification and gratitude. He enjoined it upon me to thank you most heartily, in his own name, for your noble gift.

A very liberal offer was also made some time since by the well-known firm of Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., in regard to which the details are not yet complete.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

ENGLAND.

The Will of the Late Artemas Ward.

As conflicting accounts have been circulated respecting the disposal of Mr. Brown's property, we append the following as the substance of his bequests:—

To the children of Mr Hingston (his agent), two in number, he leaves each $500.

To his mother he leaves a life interest in the whole of his real estate, the value of which is at least $25,000, and at her death it passes into the hands of Horace Greeley, as trustee, for the purpose of founding an asylum for decayed printers.

His library is to be competed for by the boys at present receiving their education at the school in which Mr. Brown was educated.

The rest of his personalty is devoted to the object of providing for the education of George Stevens, an intelligent youth of fourteen, who has been his constant attendant and companion for the last two years. The will provides for his apprenticeship for two years in a printing office, and then his removal to college for the perfecting of his education. Mr. Brown stated that his object in wishing George to go first into a printing office was, "that he might appreciate how little he knew, and how important it was to learn."

His funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, the 9th of March. The mournful procession started from the residence of Charles Millward, Esq., one of his most cherished friends. The hearse was drawn by four due black horses, and it was followed by four carriages, each having four horses. The first carriage contained Mr. Hingston, George Stevens, and Dr. Croft. The second was occupied by the English pall-bearers—Andrew Halliday, Charles Millward, Tom Hood, J. L. Toole; the third by the American pall-bearers—Major Charles S. Dix, Mr. Ed. Curtis, of New York, Laurence Barrett, of New York. A. Chadbourne, of California; the fourth by London literary friends. The carriage of the American Minister, occupied by the Secretary of Legation, came next; then the private broughams of Messrs. Halliday, Toole, Hood, Fond, Sothern, and others—in all, twenty carriages. About sixty members of the Savage Club, of which Artemus had been elected a member, joined the procession at the entrance of the Cemetery, as did also the principal members of the literati of London, the leading actors, authors, etc.

The beautiful service of the Church of England was read by the rector in a most impressive manner, and when he came to the words, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the coffin gradually disappeared, by machinery, into the catacombs below the church. Ladies closed around the mouth of the tomb, and showered beautiful flowers upon the coffin.

After the service had been concluded, Mr. M. D. Conway, by special request of the Savage Club, addressed the large assemblage. The church was crowded to suffocation. The following is a very imperfect sketch, as the crowd rendered it impossible to take a report:—

He said:—It had often been remarked that the fountain of laughter was close to that of tears. Comedy was closely followed by tragedy. In the ground where they were assembled lay many brilliant and fine wits, whose memories were intimately associated with our delights, and also with our tears for their loss, for their own sorrows, and, as too often happened, for their early deaths. How often did it happen that moralizing on the fate of the man of infinite jest and humor must be made, as in the play of *Hamlet* on his skull. And how melancholy was the reflection in the present case, that when they were sitting before the friend whom they had lost, convulsed with laughter at his brilliant sallies, and delighted with the fine touches of his humor, he was wasting away before them, and that the flashes of his eye were mingled with the same fire that was consuming his life. There was something in all this; but the reflection was still more melancholy that he should die in a strange country, far away from his native land, and far away from that mother in whose arms he had longed to expire. Still he had been here surrounded by friends, and tended by them with feelings true and genuine, a fact that he (Mr. Conway) was sure the countrymen of deceased would never forget. That was not the place to dwell on any criticism upon his works. The verdict of the entire literary world had been given on the subject, and that verdict placed him in the ranks of the finest and most exquisite humorists of his time. They all knew how fine, how bright, and how delicate were the sensibilities which were required to make up a man of fine and genuine humor, and the verdict given in both countries in respect to him would, he was sure, be confirmed by posterity. In Artemus Ward there was no meanness, no coarseness, no vice. He had lived in the public eye from his youth upward. He had been known, while yet a boy, as an editor of a paper in far Ohio. He had also been known in the same capacity in New York and San Francisco, and all the way from New York to San Francisco. Thus he was a man who had lived in the public eye and been criticized during his whole lifetime, and he (Mr. Conway) would venture to affirm that he had never met with one whom he had not made his friend, and never lost a friend that he had once made. He had never used his great powers of humor for that biting purpose which was implied in the word sarcasm but had all through touched with the most delicate humor the follies and the weaknesses of the age in which he lived. He had been a man not only of humor, but a man of good humor. He had never made an enemy, and there was no man who did not feel that he was the better for having known him. Affectionate and simple as a child—a fine fancy and fine intellect, he possessed the highest elevation of character, and all who knew him felt that with him had passed away a fine, genial spirit, as true a gentleman as ever lived. Ever since his landing in this country he had been taken by the hand in a feeling of generosity and sympathy—sympathy so deep that it was chiefly owing to it that he had not returned to his native land when he felt that the climate of the country did did not agree with him. This was highly creditable to the republic of letters, and would tend to cement a feeling of brotherhood between those of the two countries.

There must have been at least two thousand persons in the Cemetery, and a very large number of ladies.

The coffins are of zinc, lead, and British oak, and the plate has for an inscription:—

CHARLES K. BROWNE,
Aged 33 years
Known to the world as
ARTEMAS WARD.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Reports of a Liberal Defeat at Queretaro Untrue—Escobedo Within Seven Miles of Queretaro—Maximilian Trying to Compromise with Juarez—All Frenchmen to Quit Mexico, Etc.

MATAMORAS, March 16, via Galveston, March 25.—Reports of a Liberal defeat near Queretaro reached here on the 19th inst., and were extensively circulated by the local press of this city and Brownsville. There is no truth in them. No news of the general engagement had been received in San Luis Potosi up to the 28th of February.

Maximilian, who had moved out of Queretaro on the 24th ultimo, had returned; and the Liberals had advanced their lines to within seven miles of Queretaro. Heavy guns had been sent to the front from San Luis, where President Juarez is still sojourning. Rumors of an attempted arrangement by Maximilian with the Liberal Government are rife. Quiroga is said to have been defeated at Zelaya. Juarez will soon issue a decree declaring that the relations of commerce and amity between France and Mexico have ceased, and ordering all French residents out of the country unless they become naturalized citizens of Mexico.

Cortinas makes professions of obedience to the Government of President Juarez. He has been ordered to the interior. The whole State of Tamaulipas is quiet.

French View of Maximilian's Situation and Action.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, March 7, says:—It is known that at the moment when Marshal Bazaine effected his retreat from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the Republican Generals Alvarez and Porfirio Diaz were threatening the capital from a southwest direction, by way of Toluca and Cuernavaca. It was then that the Emperor Maximilian caused all his silver to be melted, converted it into dollars, and with a corps of 6000 men, followed, no doubt, by all whose interest it was to quit Mexico, marched north, where, it is said, he met and defeated Carvajal.

It seems that if Maximilian had desired to preserve his capital he would have first offered battle to the strongest and nearest of his enemies—that is, Porfirio Diaz. In going north he crosses an immense country, occupied by 40,000 Juarists, in scattered bodies, which he could defeat one after another. This march would enable him to retreat to Texas after his last campaign, and to embark at Galveston or New Orleans, thus avoiding the personal unpleasantness of again accepting the protection of France.

Despatch from Admiral Baron de la Ronciere at Vera Cruz.

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir*, of March 9, publishes the following despatch from Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury at Vera Cruz, Feb. 28:—"Sixteen thousand men are embarked, and have sailed. Their health is good. I hope that the evacuation will be finished on the 8th of March."

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

The Ceremonies at the Formal Opening of the Work by the Municipal Government of the City, Etc. Etc.

CHICAGO, March 25.—To-day witnessed the first consummation of the Great Lake Tunnel enterprise. You have already a very full account laid before your readers of the history of this immense work, involving a cost of two and a half millions of dollars, and three years of uninterrupted labor from origin until completion last fall. Nothing remained but to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the memorable event whence was to date Chicago's supply of pure fresh water. The day arose warm and beautiful. Long before the hour for forming the procession the streets were filled with people of every class, flags were unfurled from every staff in the city, and from windows many national and emblematic bauners; the places of business were generally closed, and the people universally manifested a disposition to celebrate the day. At 9 o'clock the procession formed on Dearborn street, in front of the Masonic temple; at 10·30 it began to move, myriads of banners flying in the breeze, and strains from a dozen bands testifying the popular joy. The turnout of citizens at this time was immense, the streets, sidewalks, windows, and even roofs of buildings along the line of march being densely thronged with spectators; waving of handkerchiefs and shouts of admiration from the assembled thousands, who testified their appreciation of the brilliant spectacle, and the delight at the prospect of regaling themselves henceforth with water free from all impurity. The procession, as formed, consisted of the different commanderies of Knights Templar in this city, together with the members of the various lodges. The number of Masons who participated in the ceremonies was nearly 1000, followed by the Ellsworth Zouaves, the public officers of the courts, the judiciary, the entire police force of the city, the fire department in full uniform, with their engines gaily decorated, the Dearborn Light Artillery, and many civic associations. Having marched through the principal streets, the procession advanced to the spot occupied by the water-works, where it halted, the Knights Templar opened ranks, and the body of the procession marched through the members of the Grand Lodge of the State, the Mayor and other city officials taking positions on the platform, and the Dearborn Light Artillery firing a salute. Not less than twenty thousand people were at this time present. The Grand Master of the State then laid the corner-stone of the new tower, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, previously delivering an address. A number of articles and pamphlets of interest to the curious of posterity were then deposited beneath the stone, and the whole cemented. Mayor Rice delivered the oration of the day, in which he detailed at some length the history of the water-works of Chicago. Ex-Mayor Sherman and Chief Engineer Chesebrough each delivered brief addresses.

The procession was then reformed, and returned to the point whence it had started three hours before, where it broke up. Although the conclusion of the tunnel enterprise was celebrated to-day, the water was let into the tunnel, and from thence distributed throughout the city on Friday night, so that we have for three days been blessed with what Chicago never enjoyed before, pure and clean water.

—It is stated that Senator Conness, of California, will decline a renomination. His term expires with this Congress.

—A man in London seeks a divorce from his wife on the ground of her madness at the time of their marriage.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Trial of American Citizens in Canada.

The following is the complete document heretofore transmitted by the President to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body:—

TORONTO, March 11.—SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday last in the case of Patrick McGrath, one of the Fenian prisoners, and that they have confirmed the conviction.

You will recollect that Patrick McGrath was tried at the November court (for participation in the Fenian raid of June last), as a citizen of the United States, and acquitted. At the January court he was tried a second time, on another indictment, for the same offense, as a British subject. To the latter indictment I recommended him to plead a plea of *autrefois acquit*, besides pleading over to the felony. He was convicted on the felony, and the question raised on the plea of *autrefois acquit* was reserved by Mr. Justice Morrison for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Chief Justice Draper gave a long and elaborate judgment in support of the views of the Court. It certainly required an elaborate judgment to sustain the views adopted by the Court in this case. I am much disappointed, as notwithstanding the elaborate judgment delivered by the Court, my reason is not convinced of its soundness. The understanding heretofore among lawyers has been that a man in this country could not be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense, and that it mattered nothing whether the first acquittal was the result of a technical difficulty, or an error of the Judge. If the offense was substantially the same, he could not be tried a second time. The Court in this instance has departed from this time-honored principle. There is no appeal; so the matter must rest. The judgment in this case may be said to end the Fenian trials.

The results of the trials in which I was concerned are as follows:—

TRIED AT THE NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1866.

Acquitted—David F. Lumsden, Benjamin Parry, William Duggan, Patrick McGrath, Daniel Drummond, Thomas Donoghue.

Convicted—William Slavin, Daniel Whelan, William Heyden, Thomas School, John Quin.

TRIED AT THE JANUARY ASSIZES, 1867.

Acquitted—John Grace, Frederick Fry, John Smith, Patrick Keakiug, James Diamond, George Matthews, James Donoghue, William Baker, John Cooney, John Hughes, William Orr, Francis King, James Spalding, John Moran, Henry Lavelle, Peter Doyle.

Convicted—Patrick Norton, Daniel Quim, John Rogan, Peter Paul Ledwith, Thomas Cooney, Michael Purtell, Patrick McGrath, James Burke, Timothy Kiley, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas Hillawell, Bernard Dunn, Owen Kennedy, John Gallagher.

So that there have been twenty-two acquittals and nineteen convictions. John H. Mechlean was discharged, the grand jury having found no bill against him.

The Rev. John McMahon and Robert B. Lynch were tried before I was retained, so that I could not include them in the list of prisoners defended by me; but after their conviction I made an application for a new trial in their behalf.

The original number of Fenian prisoners lodged in the military prison here was ninety-six or ninety-seven, and out of this number there have been but twenty-one convictions.

In summing up the result of these eventful State trials, it is due to you that I should acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from you throughout in suggesting proper courses to be adopted, in getting up evidence, and in securing the attendance of witnesses at the several trials.

As considerable expense has been incurred in securing the attendance of the necessary witnesses at the court from the United States and distant parts of Canada, it is but right to say, that without the attendance of these witnesses the defenses would have been a failure, and many of the twenty-two acquittals would have been convictions. I believe in almost every case the several witnesses were sent for on my opinion that their attendance was absolutely necessary to sustain the defenses in the cases in which they were required to attend.

I feel bound to add that the duties you had to discharge at this place in regard to the Fenian trials were not of the most pleasant character, and required adroitness and prudence in dealing with them. When it became known that the United States Government interested itself in behalf of its own citizens incarcerated in our jails as Fenians, and intended to provide counsel for such of them as were indigent, you had to encounter the prejudice of the community, but the prudent and the straightforward course pursued by you in this matter helped to remove these prejudices, and enabled you to carry out the end in view without diminishing in the least the public and personal respect which is due to you as the Consul of the United States from the people among whom you live.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, K. MACKENZIE.

D. THURSTON, Esq., U. S. Consul, Toronto.

Opposed to Democrats.

Senator Cameron has no confidence in any compromise, and will oppose the confirmation of any Democrat to office in Pennsylvania.

The Fourth District Assessorship.

Colonel Alexander Cummings, formerly of the *Evening Bulletin* and New York *World*, now Governor of Colorado, is a candidate for the Assessorship of this district, supported, it is said, by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State.

George H. Moore, formerly Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, is here, and is reported to be urging his own claims for the Assessorship.

Collector of the Port.

Ex-Governor and ex-Collector William F. Johnston and John Welsh, late candidate for Congress, are here, for the purpose of opposing the appointment of Goodwin for the Collectorship. This is a "queer" move, and is not understood by the politicians exactly.

Lawlessness in Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE, March 26.—On Saturday four Irishmen broke into the house of Henry Rapp, a farmer near Ringtown, in this county, to rob. A neighbor, Jacob Johnson, went to his assistance, when one of the robbers shot him dead, and wounded Mr. Rapp. Rapp stabbed one of the robbers, when the gang fled.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 90¾; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 58; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 95¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 77; New York Central, 106; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 95; Hudson River, 139½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107½; new issue, 107; United States Ten-forties, 97⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105⅞; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108⅜; at sight, 109⅝. Gold closed at 134. Money at 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton firm at 31c. Flour advanced 5c.; sales of 6500 bbls.; State at $9·95@12·80; Ohio, $11·90@13·90; Western, $9·95@13·00; Southern, $11·25@17. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull and declining. Oats firm and quiet; Western at 64@68c. Provisions firm and quiet; New Mess Pork, $23·75@23·87½. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Smith Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of John A. Smith, who is charged with the murder of James Lukens, on the 21st of December last, at Quigley's tavern, Second and Lombard streets, the following testimony was elicited after our latest edition of yesterday:—

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Philip Milton testified that he removed Lukens from Quigley's to the Hospital, and afterwards to Fifteenth street, below Fitzwater, to the sister of deceased; Lukens was a large man.

Coroner Daniels testified that he held an inquest on the body of James Lukens, and had a post-mortem of the body.

John McGinley testified that he knew James Lukens; was in Quigley's tavern at the time Lukens was shot; when I went in Mr. Gilbert was saying to Mr. Lukens, "That is an uncalled-for remark; there is no such party here;" Mr. Gilbert then attempted to get Lukens to the west end of the room, and away from the party he had a difficulty with; don't remember anything occurring until the entrance of Smith; Smith came to the Second street door; Smith stepped inside, about three yards, and said, "You big ——, I've got you," and with that pulled two things out of his pocket; they looked like a pistol and a billy; they appeared to be tangled, and he was separating them; just as Smith spoke, Lukens stepped towards him two or three steps, with his right hand in his pocket; he did not say anything, and Smith levelled the pistol at him, as if to hit him in the breast, but before pulling he lowered, still pointing at Lukens, pointing at the top of Lukens was shot he seized a pitcher, as if to throw it, but parties interfered and prevented him; Smith, after shooting, went to the door and went out; Lukens attempted to get out the back door; he was prevented from going out by Mr. Gilbert, and it was then discovered that he was shot in the leg.

On cross-examination the witness testified that Smith told him of a difficulty he had had with Lukens, and showed him his head, which was badly swollen from a blow inflicted by Lukens, who had said nothing about the difficulty.

Dr. Thomas Morton, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified that he attended Lukens; he had a gunshot wound in the right thigh, which was the cause of his death.

Dr. Snapleigh made a post-mortem examination of the body.

Samuel Gilbert testified he had hold of Lukens when he was shot; Smith was six or eight feet from him.

Washington Quigley testified that Lukens' manner was angry and excited while in the house.

The Commonwealth closed, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

Mr. O'Bryan opened for the defense, saying that it would be proven conclusively to the jury, that Smith was compelled to take means to prevent his own life being taken. He had no idea of going into the hotel; but passing that way a friend asked him to go in and take a drink, and he would ask the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced:—

Smith Huston sworn—I have known John A. Smith about twelve years; I remember the night of the shooting; I met him about 7 o'clock, near Second and Lombard; he was going up Second street, I was going down; I asked him where he was going; he said no where in particular; I asked him to take a drink; he said, Where shall we go? I said to Quigley's; we went there; I pushed the door open, and he went in ahead of me; I saw a crowd of men in there talking; among them was Lukens; he rushed at Smith and said, You are the —— man I have been looking for; Smith went into the room about four or five feet; I was between him and the door; Lukens was knocking around the bar-room in a wild sort of way, cursing and swearing; I guess I saw him when he first saw Smith; he stopped and looked at him, made use of the expression I mentioned, and ran at him with one hand in his pocket, fumbling it, and the other away from his body; he ran toward Smith, who said he wanted him to keep away from him; he backed on to me; he kept coming on after him; I got out of his way; I didn't see Lukens shot; I heard the report; he was about three feet from Smith when he was shot; when the pistol was fired I was behind the door; I saw Lukens after the pistol was fired; he ran towards the bar; grabbed after the pitcher that was on it; I didn't know what became of Smith, I went out.

Mr. Dwight objected. The jury were to try Smith for what took place that night, and must say whether he was justified in taking a life or not.

The Court decided to admit the evidence, as rebutting to threats, but not as to general character.

Mr. Gotorth desired to introduce evidence as to an occurrence which took place two or three weeks previous to the shooting, to show that Lukens attempted to carry out a threat which he then made when he advanced towards Smith and made use of the expression

Cross-examined—I opened the door of the box entry that night, and held it while he passed in; the door shuts on a spring; it closed when I went in; the first one I saw in the room was Vansciver; I next saw Lukens; I saw Quigley there; he was standing at the bar, with his back towards Lombard street; after the occurrence had happened I saw Gilbert; I didn't see McGinley there; I saw Wilcox; he was sitting at the table playing cards; the table was just behind the Second street door; Lukens was near the Lombard street door when I first saw him; I didn't take notice of any one in particular being with him; his face was towards me; I saw nothing in Smith's hands before or after the shooting; I didn't see him when he went out; I didn't hear Smith say "You big ——, I have got you;" the barroom, I should judge was about 32 or 33 feet long, and about 16 feet in width; the Lombard street door is about 12 or 14 feet from the Second street door; I hadn't taken anything to drink that day.

Witness continued—I saw Smith two or three weeks before this affair.

Q. Do you know whether Smith had apprehensions that Lukens would do him bodily harm?

Objected to by Mr. Dwight.

The Court overruled the question.

Q. Did you hear Smith say, a few days before the shooting, that Lukens would do him harm the next time he saw him?

Objected to and sustained.

Re-examined—Gilbert had hold of Lukens after he ran towards Smith.

Q. Were the half-a-dozen drinks he says he had taken in half an hour perceptible? A. I should judge he had been drinking—a good bit drunk.

Jerry Nolen sworn—I live No. 513 South Second street; I was at the house the night after Lukens was shot; I saw Lukens there.

Mr. Dwight objected to asking the witness questions as to what took place after the shooting.

Mr. Goforth said he offered to prove by the witness that Lukens, the day after the shooting, said to witness in answer to a question of witness as if he knew who shot him, said yes he knew who shot him, but never would tell about it, for if Smith hadn't shot me, I would have shot him.

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—I saw Smith two weeks before the shooting.

Q. What was his condition?

Objected to and overruled.

Q. Did you at any time within two or three weeks, have occasion to examine any injuries on Smith's head.

Objected to and sustained.

Mrs. Louisa Lindsey sworn—I live No. 1728 Cox's street; I know Mr. Lukens and John A. Smith.

Q. Were you present at any time within three weeks of this shooting, when James Lukens made any threats against John A. Smith, the defendant?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. What were those threats? A. He said he would kill him then, and if he could not then he would at some other time; Lukens had a penknife; he stabbed him in the back part of the head with it.

Q. Did he commit any violence on any other person there?

Objected to and sustained.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull. Government bonds were unsettled. July 5-20s sold at 107, no change; 97⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 108¼ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅛@105⅜ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101@101½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 133½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; Reading at 50¼, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 33@33½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 60¼, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change. 30½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 30 Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 80, an advance of ½, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19¼, no change. 72 was bid for West Philadelphia; 13¾ for Hestonville; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. City sold at 68½, and Manufacturers' at 32½. 230 was bid for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 92 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read..b5wnint. 50·81 | 200 sh Susq Cnl....b30. 15⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New...is..101¾ | 10 sh Cam & Am.....133½
$700 do. New.....c..101 | 15 do.scr.s5wn. 74½
$800 do. New.....181 | 100 sh Penna R..... 56⅜
$5000 5-20s '65.cp...Jy...107 | 26 do.....18. 56⅝
$1400 do.....107 | 3 sh Read R..... 57½
5 sh City Bk..... 68½ | 100 sh N Penna R..... 35¼
15 sh Leh N stk..... 53¾ | 100 do.....c. 33
37 sh Leh Val R...b5. 60¼ | 100 do.....s5wn. 32
10 do.....b5. 60½ | 100 sh Cata Pf..... 30
6 sh 2d & 3d Sts..... 80

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@108¾; do., 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1865, new, 106⅝@107; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97¼@97⅝; do. 7·30s, August, 105¾@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¾@18; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., August, 1864, 16¾@17; do., October, 1864, 15¾@16; do., December, 1864, 14¾@15; do., May, 1865, 12¾@12½; do., August, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., September, 1865, 10¾@11; do., October, 1865, 10¾@10¾. Gold, 133¾@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@108⅝; do., 1864, 107¾@107¾; do., 1865, 107⅜@107¾; do. new, 106¾@107; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@97¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105¼; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@15. Gold, 133¾@134¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 26.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders are firm in their views, with a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 1000 bbls., including superfine at $8·25@9, extras at $9·50@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $12@13·50, Pennsylvania and

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson's Administration—His Mistakes and Present Opportunities.

From the Herald.

Under the lights of history the administration of Mr. Johnson has so far been a budget of blunders. His first mistake was one of omission, and we locate it on the 15th day of April, 1865, the day on which he was sworn into office. Abraham Lincoln had lived to see the subjugation of the armies of the Rebellion, and had been received in triumph among the smoking ruins of Richmond. The work of destruction had substantially ended, and the task of reconstruction confronted Mr. Johnson from the moment after he had taken the Presidential oath. As this business exclusively belonged to the sovereign legislative branch of the Government, the first duty and the first stroke of sound policy which ought to have occurred to the mind of Mr. Johnson was a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress. As the law then stood, without such a call the recess (short session), which had commenced on the 4th of March, would last till the first Monday in December. Seven months and a half were still before Mr. Johnson to act, with or without Congress, as he might determine; and in determining to appropriate this long interval to the development of his own policy, in forestalling and superseding the rightful authority of Congress, he committed his first and greatest blunder.

Through all the summer and autumn of 1865, however, while assuming and exercising the exclusive powers of Congress in the working up of his provisional Southern State establishments, he still pleaded the constitutional plea of the supervising and sovereign jurisdiction of Congress. In his first message (December, 1865) to the two Houses, this sovereign authority was conceded in the attempt that was made to evade it. It was not till the 22d of February, 1866, however, in that famous stump speech from the White House, that the first tilt against Congress was made by Mr. Johnson, and in this his hostility was limited to such violent radicals as Stevens and Sumner and "the dead duck" Forney. In fact, running through the last April Connecticut election, and down to the adoption of the pending Constitutional amendment by Congress, the position of Mr. Johnson was that of a Republican President who intended to fight out his fight against the extreme radicals within the lines of the party. Had he adhered to this resolution, in falling in with that amendment, he might still have become master of the situation; but just here he committed another disastrous mistake to himself in appealing from Congress to the people, disastrous especially from the way in which he pushed this appeal.

His Philadelphia August National Convention was an offensive mockery, an incongruous jumble of dead heads, adventurers, crudities, and curiosities. Instead of serving him any good purpose it broke up his independent national party programme, and left him at the mercy of the helpless remnant of the Chicago Democracy. Then followed that melancholy pilgrimage to the grave of Douglass, of itself a great budget of blunders, a stumping tour which, in connection with the Memphis and New Orleans massacres, brought down upon Mr. Johnson and his policy that tremendous avalanche of Congressional Republican majorities which last fall swept the country from Maine to California. Here, however, was another chance of salvation to the Executive in the acceptance of the verdict of the people, and in falling in with the policy of Congress which they had so emphatically approved. But this verdict, which he had sought, he utterly ignored in his annual message of last December, and still discussed the saving virtues of his own condemned and exploded heresies of restoration.

The repudiation, then, of all his two years' labors, and their results in the work of Southern reconstruction, with a new beginning from Appomattox Court House, was the only alternative left to Congress, involving, if necessary, the impeachment and removal of the President himself. Over half-a-dozen vetoes, more or less, this sweeping work of reconstruction has been consummated. Mr. Johnson, completely defeated at every point, and with the sword of impeachment still hanging over his head, is now left to the test of the execution of these laws. What, then, are his opportunities for the redemption of his administration?

His first opportunity is that which is offered him to save himself in seeing these reconstruction laws of Congress "faithfully executed." We are gratified with the evidences before us of his good intentions in that direction. But, bound fast the new tenure of office in the matter of his patronage, and placed in the grip of the Secretary of War, is not the Executive reduced to a mere automaton? In this business of Southern reconstruction he may be, but there are other questions open to Mr. Johnson, such as our future financial policy, including taxes, tarifls, bonds, banks, currency, retrenchment, and reform; and our foreign policy, embracing a settlement with England and a new and definite understanding with all foreign powers upon commercial rights, belligerent rights, and neutral rights. On these great questions Mr. Johnson, if he will, may take the lead in shaping the programme of the future dominant party of the nation, and in this way he may still leave for his administration a good report in history. The ground which he has lost, if we consider him as playing the Presidential game of an aspirant for another term, may not, perhaps, be recovered; but he has still a splendid margin not only for totally eclipsing the administrations of Tyler and Fillmore, but for reviving on a grander scale the old financial anti-monopoly party of General Jackson.

The Public Distrust of the Democratic Party.

From the Times.

The *National Intelligencer* remarked a few days since that "had there been a mass nominating convention of all men in New Hampshire, *irrespective of old party names and State issues*, who are opposed to the destructive and revolutionary disunionists in Congress, doubtless the latter would have met with disastrous defeat at the late election." This is not at all unlikely, and the scope of the remark might safely be enlarged. The Republicans have been far more indebted to the stupid selfishness and greed of their opponents, than to their own good sense and wisdom, not only for their victory in New Hampshire, but for their retention of power everywhere else.

At the close of the war all parties, *as such*, were substantially broken up. The principles upon which they were based had in the main disappeared. Some of them had vanished in the presence of war, and others had been definitely settled by the result of the war. New issues, new problems, new national wants and necessities had arisen and demanded popular action. The lines of existing party organizations by no means defined with accuracy the actual divisions of sentiment on these new problems. The Republican party was far from being unanimous in support of the Sumner and Stevens theory of reconstruction, nor was the Democratic party any more unanimous in denouncing the war which had crushed rebellion, or in protesting against the "unconstitutional" process by which slavery had been abolished. There was a general ferment in the public mind, a disposition to let the past bury its dead, and to meet, as the emergency required, the new issues and the new policy which the occasion demanded.

But neither party was inclined thus to let political power slip from its grasp. The Union party naturally felt that it had carried the country through the war, and that it was, therefore, entitled to take the lead in measures by which the Union should be restored. The Democratic party felt that, the war being over, they might avail themselves of the reaction which they predicted against debt, taxation, and arbitrary rule, and regain the power from which they had been so long excluded. They accordingly adhered to their old organization, followed their old leaders, put in motion their old machinery, and under their old party name renewed the old struggle.

The Philadelphia National Convention offered a good occasion for acting upon the policy which the *National Intelligencer* now recommends. That Convention, in some of its leading features, responded to what was unquestionably a national sentiment. The fact that leading men from both sections had again met in friendly council, was of good omen. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by dignity, good-feeling, and a patriotic desire for the public good. The declaration of principles which the Convention adopted was acceptable to the great mass of the people, and proved that both sections were ready to accept the results of the war, and to take, as fixed and irreversible, the great principles and measures which the overthrow of the Rebellion had established. The Convention had laid down a platform upon which the great mass of the people were perfectly willing and ready to stand; and if proper action had been taken, a national movement would have grown out of it by which the Union would have been restored, and the policy of the nation marked out for many years to come.

But the Democratic party would not consent to this. It saw in the Convention only a ladder for its own return to power. It resolved to use it for its own advantage. It went into the contest under its old name and its old organization; put forward its old leaders; appropriated the Philadelphia Convention as its own, and coolly invited those of the Union party who accepted its principles and shared its spirit, to help them prostitute both to the restoration of the Democratic party to power. In Pennsylvania they had nominated, in the narrowest and most selfish party spirit, Heister Clymer, one of the most obnoxious anti-war Democrats of the State, for Governor; and far from seeing the wisdom of changing this action to meet the new state of things which the Convention had created, found in that Convention fresh hope of success and a fresh motive for adherence to their party purpose. In this State they rejected, with ostentatious contempt, General Dix, because of his support of the war; nominated for Governor a Democrat of the straitest sect; adopted a platform which no Republican could possibly support without stultifying himself, and in this spirit entered upon the canvass. In Ohio, Indiana, and the West in general, the party acted in the same temper. Instead of discarding "old party names and stale issues," they blazoned both upon their banner, and marched to inevitable defeat.

For the people had neither forgotten nor forgiven the part played by the Democratic party during the war. As an organization—in all its corporate action—it had been the virtual ally of the Rebellion. It had denounced the war for its suppression, and to the extent of its ability, and within the limits where such action was safe, it had done everything it could to render it abortive. The people would not, under any pretext, return such a party to power. Whatever distrust they might have of men and measures in the Union ranks, they preferred the chances of both to the certain results of confiding the Government to Democratic hands. The President, by taking the stump for the Democratic ticket, greatly strengthened this sentiment. His speeches—not so much the opinions and principles they embodied as the temper and spirit which they evinced—alarmed and revolted the public sense, and contributed powerfully to the defeat of the Democratic party.

If the Democrats cling to this narrow and selfish policy, they may reasonably count on the same result. Prominent and influential men in the Union ranks are doing much to disgust and alienate public confidence in the Union party—but they will never quite succeed so long as the only alternative presented is the return of the old Democratic Bourbons to power.

Mr. Abbott's Coup d'Etat.

From the Tribune.

It isn't every Yankee who can storm the doors of the Imperial palace, and intrench himself in the Imperial closet; and it is a little queer that while the royal residence has been broken into oftener than any other human habitation in Paris, the person to break into it the most successfully should be an American clergyman. Other visitors in other times the august occupant of the hour would have kicked out, if he could; but our conquering compatriot was received, as he takes pains to inform us, "with the most gratifying cordiality." Chronology is not without its coincidences. It was in February that Napoleon I, having smashed the Council of Five Hundred, went to housekeeping in the Tuileries; it was also in February that the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, called upon Napoleon III. Upon leaving the presence, our historian wrote a long private letter to a friend in New Haven, portraying his emotions and detailing the speech which he made upon this thrilling occasion. This letter, as a matter of course, the friend has sent to the newspapers—a perfectly proper proceeding. Why should the social circles of New Haven have a monopoly of this interesting production? Why should such a contribution to history be hidden in anybody's breeches pocket? Why should the public be cheated out of the delights of this charming epistle? We have only one fault to find. The letter should have been published in *Harper's Magazine*, with pictorial illustrations. "He received me by the fireside," says Mr. Abbott, touchingly. A picture of the fireplace, with the great American upon one side and the great Frenchman upon the other, would have sold an enormous edition of the magazine. Considering all that they have done for Mr. Abbott, the Franklin-square people have a reasonable right to complain that the Livy of their pages did not send the narrative directly to them; and there is a pleasure in thinking that he has a more elaborate effort (with cuts) in reserve.

The first thing which his Imperial Majesty did after receiving Mr. Abbott "in one of the interior parlors of the palace," was to thank him for writing the Life of Napoleon I, and "for the justice done by my pen to the Emperor." That so great a man should be obliged to wait for historical justice until the advent of so small a one, will remind the reader of the lion who was caught in a net, and of the mouse who liberated the mighty prisoner. A large number of Frenchmen have expatiated upon the glory of the Emperor, but Mr. Abbott has been the first to raise him to the rank of a moral and religious character; and it is this which makes the perusal of the "Life" a perpetual and amusing surprise. The apologies of Mr. Abbott have the relish of comedy. We are always looking forward to the mollification of murder, and are constantly curious to know by what fine name the next villany will be dignified.

We revel in the metamorphosis of falsehood, and, after the execution of the Duc d'Enghein has received Mr. Abbott's extenuations, we have perfect confidence in his Old Bailey capacity. We do not remember that Mr. Abbott has occasion to mention the fondness of his hero for cheating at cards; but if it had been necessary, he is just the writer to prove conclusively that his Majesty revoked to the glory of God, and made misdeals for the honor of France. Mr. Abbott is not one of the greatest, but he is one of the most unscrupulous of the new school of historical whitewashers, who start with the presumption that the world has been all wrong, and who show their skill and ingenuity by setting it right. It is to be regretted that professional delicacy has prevented him from trying his hand upon the devil. There are yet neat things to be said in behalf of that sable personage, whose deeds, it is true, were evil, but whose talents were of the highest order. He met one dark day with his Waterloo—pray how long must he wait for a sympathetic historian?

Mr. Abbott, being face to face with the Emperor, made a long speech, of which he inserts a report in his letter. The subject of this speech was the life and adventures of Louis Napoleon. "When I reflect," said Mr. Abbott, "upon the birth of your Majesty in Paris," etc. etc. The historian must have gone on reflecting for about half an hour. He reflected upon Strasbourg and Boulogne, upon the Castle of Ham, upon the Mexican question, and upon a number of other disagreeable subjects; but the imperial host stood it all, apparently without irritation, and submitted to be soaped with the best possible grace; nor does he appear to have winced even when Mr. Abbott most unnecessarily lugged in the *coup d'état* by the head and shoulders, and protested that it was beautiful. But this was not all. Being in for it, this Christian minister determined to go the entire animal. As he had swallowed so much, he made no bones of Mexico, vowed that it was a shame that the Mexicans would not submit to Maximilian, declared that his own Government "had made a great mistake" in not lending moral support to the Empire, and then, being seized by a spirit of prophecy, he predicted "a state of chronic anarchy" into which these most unreasonable Mexicans must be plunged. Imperial Majesty listened and "expressed his assent," which was a very handsome thing to do. We wonder what he was thinking of when he expressed it.

For sixty minutes, as he informs us, did Mr. Abbott remain closted with the monarch, and during that time he made the following sagacious discovery:—"The Emperor looked decidedly older than when I saw him fourteen years ago." This is very singular. Pray, did Mr. Abbott expect to find him looking younger? However, it is a comfort to know that his Majesty does not grow stingy as he grows old, for he presented to Mr. Abbott "a copy of all his published works," which we trust Congress will allow the donee to bring home without paying any duty. "The Emperor," says Mr. Abbott, "is, intellectually, one of the most highly cultivated men in Europe." It takes one man of genius to find out another.

But we must bring our sketch of this pleasing event, so flattering to our national pride, to a conclusion. Mr. Abbott has since been to a public reception, and the Emperor shook hands with him in the presence of four thousand spectators. Every one of them, no doubt, half-mad with envy, "for," says Mr. Abbott, "this was an honor which was not conferred upon any one else." Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine courtiers, brave or beautiful, went to bed disgusted with life and the coldness of their sovereign, while Mr. Abbott (with the much-favored right hand, which we suppose he will never wash again), sat down to write the record of his lofty luck for the delectation of New Haven. It must have been a severe trial of the humility which we naturally look for in a Congregational clergyman. Mr. Abbott must remember that he is but a man!

Depreciating the Dead.

From the World.

The recent death of Jesse Hoyt, on whom public attention was strongly fixed some twenty years ago by the surreptitious publication of his correspondence in the notorious William L. Mackenzie's pamphlets, incites a writer in the *Times* to string together two columns of gossip relating to the New York Custom House. It is written in such a shambling, penny-a-line way, that it would deserve no notice if it did not, in one passage, convey a totally false impression of the character of an eminent citizen of this State, who filled the highest offices both in the State and Federal Governments. The passage to which we refer is the following:—

"Martin Van Buren was a man of few friends; parasites and clients were abundant, but real friends were scarce. His greatest and best friend was Martin Van Buren; next came Benjamin F. Butler; and after, or rather with him, Jesse Hoyt. It is not necessary to rehearse the career of Mr. Van Buren, nor the means and fortunes by which he achieved the Presidential chair. The people never liked him and never trusted him; he was tricky, lacked frankness, was cautious, seldom betrayed strong interest in any cause or person; he was in no sense a man of the people, and never saw the day that he could command, on the simple ground of friendship, the services of a hundred men. His election in 1836 was not upon his own merits, but in respect to his connection with General Jackson, to whose power and policy he naturally succeeded. Had Calhoun possessed a tithe of Van Buren's Urian-Heepism, the sage of Lindenwald (alias the Kinderhook fox) would never have had the honor of being beaten by 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too.'"

We are confident that this slanderous passage escaped the notice of the editor of the *Times*, whose habitual courtesy to the living may be taken as a guarantee that he would not wantonly violate the decorum due to the dead. Even if what is here said of Mr. Van Buren were true, it would be questionable taste to "draw his frailties from their dread abode;" but being the reverse of truth, it tends to mislead the younger class of readers, who are not well acquainted with the politics and public men of the last generation. So far from Mr. Van Buren being "a man of few friends," scarcely any of our statesmen has had more, and none that we can call to mind was so much indebted to personal friendship for his political promotion.

In his own State, Mr. Van Buren was the soul and centre of the famous "Albany Regency," whose members were never suspected by friend or foe of any want of devoted attachment to each other. In describing Mr. Van Buren's earlier political career, Judge Hammond, in his "Political History of New York," almost habitually speaks of "Mr. Van Buren and his friends" (see Hammond *passim*), a form of expression which conveys to the reader the correct idea that he was a power in politics by means of an able and attached following. Never was a man so little isolated in politics as the leading spirit of that powerful "Regency." To pass from this cluster to individual instances, there is perhaps no friendship in the political history of the country so noted or so disinterested as that of General Jackson for Mr. Van Buren. Another memorable instance is that of Silas Wright, who refused the Vice-Presidency solely on the ground that his friend Van Buren had been unjustly treated in regard to the nomination for the higher office. We mention these instances because they are conspicuous; we know not where in our history to look for their parallel.

Mr. Benton's immediate resolution to bring forward Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for Vice-President when he was rejected as Minister to England, is another well-known though less remarkable proof of the zeal of Mr. Van Buren's friends. The fact that in 1844, notwithstanding his unsuccessful run in 1840, he was defeated in the National Convention only by the trick of forging a date to a letter, and adopting the two-thirds rule by the Convention, demonstrates the warmth of personal regard felt towards him by the great body of the party. Nor did he experience kindness only from political associates. A pleasant personal intercourse always subsisted between him and the great Whig leaders, particularly with Mr. Clay, with whom he was on jocular terms, offering to bet suits of clothes on the result of elections, begging frequent pinches of his fine maccaboy snuff, and warmly invited by him to visit him and Mrs. Clay at Ashland after retiring from the Presidency. At another time we get a glimpse of Mr. Van Buren and Washington Irving making a summer jaunt together through the rural districts in a private carriage, and entertaining each other with pleasant anecdotes and reminiscences. We could fortify our contradiction with multitudes of minor instances, but the noted ones we have given render others superfluous.

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GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
3 8 1m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.
9 12

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon
Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 186
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Fenik.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
F. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 19

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

BUILDING HARDWARE
300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
200 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes.
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivet Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
3 7thstu No. 1321 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLDS
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 Three doors above Walnut.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 23stutnam

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tuth

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
IMILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKINS & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary Indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 m3

5-20s 5-20s
McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,
PATENT MACHINE
PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK
MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.
Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs. Philadelphia size.
Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstuim

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY
Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.
KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 30 tuthsim No. 134 South Wharves.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The Committee on Law of City Councils, Mr. Charles M. Wagner, Chairman, held a special session yesterday afternoon, in Select Council Chamber. The subject considered was the question of the legality of the erection of a House of Correction, under the supervision of Councils, or whether the Special Board was alone competent. By invitation, a committee of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, appointed by the courts for the above purpose, was present.

A motion of Mr. Littleton, that Councils request the Legislature to repeal the act of 1860 and all other like acts, was opposed by Mr. Shoemaker, who earnestly declared the Board of Managers thus created were competent, reputable gentlemen, willing to carry out their duties with out a thought of remuneration.

In response to his request that the Board would report the progress made by them, Mr. George W. Tatem referred to the thorough consideration of the erection of a House of Correction since 1834, and its earnest recommendation by all knowing its necessity previous to and since the organization of the Board of Managers in 1860.

This Board, after long deliberation, urged the purchase of one hundred and seventy-five acres on the Pennypack Creek for $44,000, which was not then agreed to by Councils. If now purchasable, three times that amount would be a low price. The Rebellion suspended the sittings of the Board, and they had not since been resumed. In his judgment the choice of a plot of ground like the Parade Ground, containing only twelve acres, was preposterous.

The House of Correction should hold 1200 inmates, furnish ample land for various grades of labor, and provide space for indefinite expansion in the future. Thus the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars for this purpose was but as dust in the balance, and the question of amount was unworthy of adversely influencing the City Councils in their action.

Remarks bearing on the subject were also made by Mr. William Welsh, Colonel James Page, Mr. Van Cleve, and others.

Mr. Van Cleve moved that the Committee report that no impediment exists in the law to Councils erecting a House of Correction under the ordinance referred to.

Colonel Page moved to amend by striking out "House of Correction" and inserting an addition to the County Prison, to be used as a "House of Correction."

The amendment was carried, and the Committee then adjourned.

THE REPORT OF THE HOWARD HOSPITAL.—The annual report, read by the Secretary of the Board of Managers, at their meeting at the Hospital building, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, last evening, shows that the number of new patients treated at the Hospital since March 1, 1866, was 7845, making 54,658 cases healed since the foundation of the institution. Visits made to patients during the year, 22,042; prescriptions compounded, 19,153. The largest number of new patients in one month was 834. The receipts during the year amounted to $1460, and the expenditures to $1541·59. The average cost of each patient was 27½ cents. As the treasury of the institution is now overdrawn, the Managers call upon its friends to send in their contributions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Thomas H. Powers.
Secretary—William J. McElroy.
Treasurer—Henry D. Sherrerd.

Managers—Thomas H. Powers, John C. Davis, William P. Cresson, David Milne, Thomas S. Stewart, William H. Rehn, Henry D. Sherrerd, William J. McElroy, Andrew Coates, George W. Childs, James Buist, Rev. George Leeds, D. D., Lemuel Coffin, David W. Denison, Benjamin Bullock, Gustavus S. Benson, Christopher Wetherill, Archimedes J. Bucknor, Henry Perkins, William P. Wilstach, Joseph H. Hildeburn, Edward Maule.

BUILDING A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—Yesterday ground was broken for a school building to be erected on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, Seventh Ward. It is intended for a boys' and girls' grammar school, and will be among the finest school houses in the city, resembling in many respects the one at Twentieth and Coates streets. The plans were furnished by Mr. John Frazer, architect; and the contract has been awarded to Messrs. Thomas & Brother, who will complete the building for the sum of $42,100. The entire structure will be of undressed brown stone, 86 by 76 feet, and three stories high. It will stand back fifteen feet from the line of the street, and be enclosed with an iron railing. The lot of ground is 140 by 120 feet, which is sufficiently large to admit of ample space for play-ground. The present grammar-school building is located at Nineteenth and Addison streets. Besides these scholars, the new building will accommodate two schools which are now held in the basements of churches rented by the city.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Last evening a meeting of delegates of the various temperance organizations in this city was held in the hall at the northeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, and was largely attended. After organizing, by the election of the usual officers, short, impromptu, but earnest addresses in advocacy of total abstinence from all spirituous liquors were made by various delegates. Amidst much enthusiasm the preliminary details were arranged for a grand ratification mass meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, April 18, in support of the action of the late Temperance Convention at Harrisburg.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—News was received in this city yesterday of the loss of the brig Ida McLeod, Captain Cook, which sailed from this port in September last, for Rotterdam, via Newport, Rhode Island. The vessel, which was loaded with petroleum, was found in a sinking condition. The mate, Samuel Drew, was washed overboard and lost; the rest of the officers and crew were saved, and arrived in New York yesterday. The brig sustained damage on her trip to Newport, and remained there some time undergoing repairs. Both the vessel and cargo are said to have been insured.

A STREET FIGHT.—Quite an excitement was created last evening, about 9 o'clock, at Ninth and Sansom streets, by a fight between a man and a woman. Reserve Officers Ferguson and Kendig proceeded to the scene, arrested both parties, and locked them up in the Central Station. They gave the names of J. D. Shane and Mrs. Maggie Stuart.

HOSPITAL CASES.—James Ferguson had his foot badly crushed yesterday, while at work in Park street, above Twenty-seventh.

John Dempster had his hand lacerated at Devine's mill.

Both of these cases were attended to by the physician at the Howard Hospital.

BARN BURNED.—About 8 o'clock last evening an empty barn belonging to Mr. Nathans, on the Milltown road, near Second street, in the Twenty-third Ward, was totally destroyed by fire.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES.....5·34 MOON RISES.....morn.
SUN SETS.....6·18 HIGH WATER.....5 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
C of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 14
Europe	Havre	New York	Mar. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 14
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
C of Limerick	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Hayden	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 30
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 30
Costa Rica	New York	Shanghae	April 1
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Crocus, Anthony, Barbados, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, Mystic, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shrouds, Providence, do.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, Middletown, Johns & Bro.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, New Haven, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr O. Green, Westcott, Pawtucket, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, Boston, Captain.
Schr Deceiver, McGowan, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, New Haven, Captain.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Boston, Captain.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, do.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with 4 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, Baltimore, with 6 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Ledge Light saw ship Morning Star, for Antwerp, at anchor, crew mutinied; off Morris Liston's, barque Kensington, from Boston, at anchor.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to captain. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, and lost both topsail yards off Cape May.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, from Dennisville, with wood to Sheetz & Duffy.
Schr Grapeshot, Thompson, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Prentice & Fitler.
Schr Halo, Disney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr Eliza Ann, Massey, 5 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Joseph Bitting, Gillett, 5 days from Pocomoke River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuit, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Hawthorne, Smith, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Providence.
Schr O. Green, Wescott, from Maurice River.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, from Baltimore.
Sloop Nile, Fowler, 1 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a full freight and passenger list.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Invincible, Lester, from San Francisco 10th Jan., for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th Feb. lat. 13 16 N., long. 117 43 W.
Ship George Raynes, Bachelder, which sailed from Valparaiso, Feb. 2, for Iquique and Philadelphia, on the 9th Feb. took fire at Iquique, and was burned to the water's edge. She had on board about 350 tons of produce. The George Raynes registered 1009 tons, was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1850, and hailed from Boston. Another account says the origin was from some hay stowed in the lower hold. The vessel is a total loss.
Ship Warrior, Davis, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 8th inst.
Ship Joseph Clark, Carver, from Callao, at Chincha Islands 26th ult.
Ship George B. Covert, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.
Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 11th inst.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, hence, for Liverpool, at Norfolk 23th inst.
Steamships Virginia, Smithers, and Alexandria, Platts, from Richmond, at Norfolk 21st inst.
Barque Victoria, Wilson, hence, at Barbados 6th inst.
Brig R. B. Gove, Harkness, hence, at New Orleans 18th inst.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 6th inst.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, from Savannah, at Georgetown, S. C., 13th inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, hence, at Norwich 21st inst.
Schr Albert, Spencer, hence, at Barbados 6th inst.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr George Taulane, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 23d inst.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, hence, at Norwick 22d inst.
Schr Ida L. Howard, McDuffie, from Portland for Philadelphia, while lying to at sea in the gale of the 17th, lost a portion of deck load of lumber. Joseph Mar. seaman, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., was washed from the bowsprit while furling the jib, and lost.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Kenilworth, Brown, at Honolulu from New York, grounded on the bar while in charge of a pilot, but was got off with damage.
Schr Susan Merrill, of Rockland, arrived below Kennebunk 20th inst., the captain attempting to wind the schooner, got ashore on the Ebb, where she so far careened at low tide as to fill with water. She has since been pumped out, but the cargo of corn is seriously damaged.
Captain Horton, of the schr D. B. Warner, at Savannah 20th, reports that on Saturday morning last, at 7½ o'clock, when about 20 miles NE. of Hatteras, in about 16 fathoms of water, sighted a vessel on fire on the weather bow; at once bore down to her, and upon reaching her found her enveloped in flames from bow to stern, her masts gone, and decks all burned out; make out her name on her stern to be the brig Charles E. Savage (before reported abandoned); finding it impossible to assist the vessel, there being a heavy sea on, made sail on my course, and after going twenty miles picked up an empty yawl-boat adrift, which we supposed to belong to the ill-fated brig.
Pilot-boat William Bell, ashore at Amagansette, sold at auction 13th inst., with chain cables and anchors, to M. B. Gregory, of Sag Harbor, for $570. Though deeply bedded in the sand, she is believed to be whole and tight, and being a comparatively new and extra staunch vessel, her owner confidently expects to get her off, in which case he will make a "good thing" of her.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 232 North SECOND Street.

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MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $3
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITZ'S Drug Store, No. 3129 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 232 North SECOND Str

3 9 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First, To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Salaries of Two Officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty-four dollars be and the same is hereby appropried to Item 11 of the appropriation to the City Commissioners, approved December 29, 1866, to pay the salaries of two additional officers.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Grading of Parade, Dean, Lentz, Forty-first, and Spruce streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Parade street, from Twelfth to Dean street, at a cost not exceeding eighty-seven dollars; Dean street, from Wharton to Lentz street, at a cost not exceeding sixty dollars; Lentz street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street, at a cost not exceeding seventy-five dollars; Forty-first street, from Chesnut to Woodland street, at a cost not exceeding eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; and Spruce street, from Forty-second to Forty-sixth street, at a cost not exceeding thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
Positively last week of
THE GREAT IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Great change of Programme, including the wonderful
BUTTERFLY TRICK.
The Equipoise of All Right on
FOUR LADDERS.
And all the most astonishing feats, by the entire Imperial Troupe.
NOTICE.
Special arrangements will be made with Schools, on favorable terms, for the grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY, March 27. For particulars apply at the Box Office, Academy of Music, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27,
BENEFIT OF HAMAI KARI SADAKITCHI.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
BENEFIT OF THE WONDERFUL BOY,
"ALL RIGHT."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
March 30,
Positively last appearance of the Troupe in Philadelphia.
Prices of admission as usual. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
First time in this city, in ten years, of the sensational and historical Drama, in four acts, entitled
CAPTAIN KYD;
OR, THE WIZARD OF THE SEA.
Produced with
FINE SCENERY.
Robert of Lester.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
ACT I.—THE CAUSE.
ACT II.—THE EFFECT.
ACT III.—THE FIGHT.
ACT IV.—THE DOOM.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 27,
BENEFIT MATINEE
TO JAMES T. LLOYD.
MISS HELEN WESTERN
WILL APPEAR IN TWO PIECES,
FRENCH SPY AND JENNY LIND.
Admission 50 and 25 cents to matinee.
Doors open 1½; curtain rises 2½ o'clock.
MONDAY, April 1,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 26,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABELLE AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. MARLOWE.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), March 26,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
Young Rapid.....Mr. MARLOWE
Old Rapid.....Mr. GRIFFITHS
Song—"The Three Fishers."...Mrs. CONVERT.
HEMPLE WORRIED BY MARLOWE.
To conclude with the drama of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Wednesday, Twenty-fifth time of "OURS."
Friday—Benefit of Miss PRICE.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. GRIFFITHS.
MONDAY—"OURS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMI

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
3 26 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

BAILEY & CO.'S FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.
Open Day and Evening. Free. 3 23 4t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia," Approved March 5, 1856.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the fire companies located in the Seventh Fire District, as now constituted, be and they are hereby prohibited from aiding or assisting in the extinguishment of any fire occurring on the east side of the river Schuylkill, except upon the requisition or order of the Chief Engineer, or, in his absence, that of the Assistant Engineer in command.

Section 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of section one of this Ordinance be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Camac, Parade, Dean and Lentz streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Camac street, from Berks to Diamond street; Parade street, from Twelfth street to Dean street; Dean street, from Wharton to Lentz street; and Lentz street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contracts shall be, that the Contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property; and shall also enter into obligations to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is completed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Twenty-ninth street, from Lehigh avenue to Ridge avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Twenty-ninth street, from Lehigh avenue to Ridge avenue shall pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said streets will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Tenth street, from Morris to Jackson street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city, Tenth street, from Morris street to Jackson street, in the First Ward, at a cost not exceeding ten hundred and twenty-four dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
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Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 833 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
12tf GENERAL AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·30 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 1·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·2 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·20, 6·15 and 8 P. M.
The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·20, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5·45 and 8·30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·20 and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 62 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	10·00 A. M. and 11·20 P. M
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	3·20 A. M. and 7·10 P. M
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1·30

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

Is Fenianism Contributing to the Freedom of the Irish People?

The late Fenian *émeute* in Ireland seems to have entirely subsided, and nothing now remains but the trials for "high treason," which the telegraph informs us will commence on the 6th of April in Dublin.

It might be well for those who have the good of the Irish people really at heart, to ask themselves what beneficial, practical results have so far been achieved by this entire Fenian movement? A great deal of money has been raised from a class of people who could illy afford to spare it; a great many conventions have been held; a great number of rousing speeches have been made; Canada has been invaded; and several feeble and spasmodic insurrectionary movements have been made in Ireland. But what, let us seriously ask, has it all amounted to? Is Ireland free? Is she any nearer being free or independent than she was before these movements were commenced? Several innocent persons have lost their lives, several more are languishing in prison, and a fresh batch of candidates for the penitentiary are now awaiting trials for high treason, connected with the late uprising in Ireland. And these are about the only *practical results* which this Fenian business has yet produced.

Now it is a principle of ethics, that an attempted revolution, besides being for a justifiable cause, must have a reasonable chance of success, or it becomes immoral. The man who starts out alone and single-handed to overthrow the existing order of things, and shoots down the first policeman or other civil officer that he meets, cannot plead the right of revolution. The law of ethics will stigmatize him as a murderer. As revolutions ought not to be attempted except for just cause—that is, in the interest of public freedom—so they ought not to be attempted unless there is a reasonable prospect of success. If entered upon lightly, without due preparation, or when there is no good ground of expecting popular support, they are justly chargeable with the loss of life they may occasion, the woes they may bring upon innocent parties, and the general distress they may cause. Civil order is a good in and of itself, and rightfully demands that it shall not be wantonly and recklessly disturbed.

Suppose we apply these principles to the case in hand. Has there at any time been any good ground for believing that the existing Government in Ireland could be forcibly overturned? Have the Fenian leaders themselves believed it? Look at Stephens' prediction that he would raise the flag of revolution there before the 1st of January, 1867, when, as he afterwards confessed, he knew it would be impossible to do so. Look at the Canadian invasion of last summer. Did any man in his senses suppose that it could succeed? Did not the result prove it to have been a foolish and ill-starred expedition from the start? Look, too, at the late insurrectionary movements in Ireland itself, and where do we find any such popular support, any such wisdom of preparation, or any such capacity of leadership, as promised the slightest hope of success?

It would be a matter of exceeding doubt whether Ireland could obtain her independence even if her people were united, and were thoroughly organized in an insurrectionary movement. We have seen something of rebellion in this country; and we have seen that the utmost union on the part of great masses of people, aided by thorough organization, capable leadership, and vast resources, was not sufficient to secure the independence of the revolutionists. But the Irish people are far from being united in the support of Fenianism. The Catholic clergy, who exert a commanding and almost irresistible influence over a very large portion of them, are arrayed in deadly hostility to this movement. We have before us an abstract of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, on the Sunday immediately following the outbreak in that county. In it he unsparingly denounces the attempted insurrection as the height of folly and crime. It is well known, too, that in the north of Ireland the people generally do not sympathize with any attempt to overthrow the existing Government.

Is it not apparent, then, that this Fenian movement cannot succeed? If so, why should more money and more lives be wasted in it? We think it is time that sensible people, who have the highest good of Ireland and her people at heart, should discountenance further insurrectionary attempts in her behalf. The enfranchisement of the Irish people must come simultaneously with that of British subjects generally. John Bright is a better and truer leader for them than the Stephenses and Robertses and John Mitchels. Irish independence is a dream which may never be realized, but the freedom of the Irish people must come in process of time with the general enfranchisement of the British nation.

The Troubles in Schuylkill County.

The difficulties in Schuylkill county would seem to be of a character demanding the prompt application of severe measures. A lawless, reckless set of vagabonds have organized themselves for the purposes of plunder and outrage. They are suffering no hard ships, they have no wrongs to complain of, but are simply a band of cutthroats, disturbing public order and endangering the lives and property of peaceable citizens. They are the same class of scoundrels who resisted the draft, and committed various other outrages during the war.

If additional legislation is necessary to preserve public order in that section, the Legislature should at once enact it. If it is merely the execution of our present laws that is at fault, the Governor should immediately take the matter in hand, and repress the outrages there with an iron hand. The community has been disturbed long enough by these "Molly Maguire" villains, and it will be disgraceful to the State if they are allowed to go unchecked any longer.

Shall Jews be Insured?

It would seem from the action of the General Agent of the Insurance Companies of New York that as the Spanish amusement of having an *auto da fé* with a Jew or a Protestant has gone out of date, that the present age designs to have a conflagration of Jewish properties, if it cannot have of Jewish persons. A Mr. A. Stoddart, General Agent for some companies unknown, has issued a circular directing his sub-agents to refuse to insure any property belonging to Hebrews, except such as can prove a "five years' residence, and a fair Christian character." It seems that notwithstanding this injunction an officer accepted of a respectable Israelite his premium, and issued a policy. As soon as the name in the policy was seen by Mr. Stoddart, he scented a Jew afar off, and ordered that the money be returned and the policy cancelled. This rule, we are told, is to be enforced in every particular, and all Jews to be excluded from the benefit of an insurance, unless he would consent to abjure his faith, when he can be immediately received into the fold of reliable citizens.

We think, without exception, that the rule is the most preposterously ridiculous of anything we have seen the bigots of the day agree upon. It may be very well for Mr. Stoddart to publish a card, in which he states that the outside world knows nothing about the business of insurance, and insinuates that a course of training is necessary to become an insurer, similar in secrecy to that essential to admission to the Druids a thousand years ago. It is not a satisfactory explanation to say that "the Jews, as a class, have blistered and swindled the Insurance Companies most unmercifully, and doubtless will continue to do so, so long as unrestricted insurance is granted them."

It may be true that there are rogues in every sect, and it is probable that the Jews have a full, and possibly more than a fair proportion of scoundrels in their ranks. But that is not the question. Numerically considered, there are certainly more rogues among the Christians than there are among the Jews; and how do insurance agents protect themselves against the former? Why, by trying each applicant on his individual merits—not inquiring whether he is a Jew or a Gentile, or a Greek or a Saracen, but seeing if he is a reliable man; if he has a good name, and his property is of a kind to be insured. If a Jew peddler is proved unreliable, and agents are warned against him, should not a Christian peddler be equally carefully examined? If it is true, as Mr. Stoddart says, that "it is absurd to suppose insurance companies proscribe any one for opinion's sake; religious considerations do not enter into its practical business operations; every shade of religious belief and non-belief, from frigid skeptic to red-hot enthusiast, from Pagan to Jew, and from Jew to Gentile, being represented in the profession," then, why is it that a peddling Jew cannot be trusted and a peddling Gentile can? It is clear that the whole force of this new rule rests on the idea that a man being a Jew is *prima facie* evidence that he is a rogue. Such an assumption savors too strongly of the days of the Inquisition, and of that perverse old gentleman, King John. There are, however, reliable gentlemen among the Jews as well as among the Christians; and while it might have been proper for the General Agent to warn his sub-officer against any class of tradesmen, and might have mentioned that the greater part of a certain class were Jews, to include a whole class is a gross injustice, and the whole idea utterly disconsonant with the spirit of the age. We hope that this ridiculous and obnoxious rule will be speedily revoked, and that if the charity and common sense of the Companies do not induce them to amend their rule, that the effect on their pockets will bring about a speedy reformation of the evil. At the present day, the proscribing of any race or sect because of difference in opinion or color, is opposed to the principles of our national economy.

The Destitution at the South—Need of Prompt Relief.

We give extracts herewith from published letters from South Carolina, which indicate a state of destitution there which calls for prompt measures of relief. The following is from a letter dated Columbia, S. C., March 1, and written at the request of Rev. William Martin, a Methodist minister at Columbia, to Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, of Maysville, by whom it was furnished for publication:—

"My father has for months past been in correspondence with responsible men in all parts of the State, and has learned the following painful facts:—

"That at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn must be brought into the State (South Carolina) for gratuitous distribution, to prevent actual famine; that there are now in many places numbers of persons who are suffering for bread, who must perish unless help comes speedily; and that the suffering is by no means confined to that class of people who will beg, but that the greatest suffering is among those who are suffering from the reverse of fortune brought about by the war, to whom begging would be worse than death.

"Within sound of Columbia I know of two deaths from actual want, and from the intelligence my father has received, we have every reason to fear that these are not isolated cases.

"I have seen, sir, on many of the bitterest days of our severe winter, just passed, feeble women, wan with starvation, walk ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, scantily covered with rags, with their babes in their arms, to receive a half bushel of corn, which they are thankful to be able to carry home to their starving children.

"Allow me to give you an extract from a note just sent to my father from one of the Commissioners of the Poor:—

"'Among our most needy are Mr. Young, aged 85; Mrs. Cornelius, a soldier's widow, naked, starving, with seven children, three idiotic, and also her mother, aged 80; Mrs. W. Marsh, soldier's widow, five children; Mrs. Cook, widow, having care of her son's children, he being killed in the army.'

"And so the sorrowful list goes on."

The following is from Dr. Wilson himself to George M. Gill, Esq., of Baltimore, and is dated Maysville, S. C., March 22:—

"In Abbeville, and several of the adjoining districts, I learn, on good authority, the distress is very great, and becoming every day more so. In Columbia, as I learned from Dr. Auger, one gentleman was serving out corn meal by the peck to more than four hundred families. From Judge Alrich, with whom I travelled some distance yesterday, and who has been travelling extensively in the State, I learned that the distress was quite as general in the southwest part of the State as anywhere else, and indeed he expressed serious apprehension that we were approaching a general famine, such as has never been known in this country.

"I do not suppose that matters are any better in the State of Georgia. Perhaps the general destitution is greater in these two States than in any other.

"The wants of the country can be better met by the shipment of corn and meat than in any other way. These might be sent to depots along the railroads, and be placed under the care of judicious committees, who could either sell them at moderate prices or distribute them gratuitously among the poor, as might seem necessary. It will require, as I learned from a number of judicious and observant men, several hundred thousand bushels of corn to relieve the distress of this State alone; but whatever may be given will go just so far to relieve existing distress.

"In concluding this hastily written letter, I would simply add that whatever may be done should be done as speedily as possible."

We have no reason to doubt that these letters give a faithful picture of the condition of things in the districts from which they come. We commend them to the attention of our readers, and trust they may serve to quicken the charitable efforts of all who have hearts to feel for the destitute and distressed.

The Minister to Austria.—The nomination by the President of Frank P. Blair, Jr., for the post of Minister to Austria, will, we hope, be followed by his prompt rejection by the Senate. We can recall no man more obnoxious to the Republican party than General Blair. Securing confidence by his stern advocacy of ultra Free-soil views, he no sooner saw an opportunity to betray the party which had given him office, than he went over to the bitterest State-Rights clique of Missouri. With his brother Montgomery, he had much to do with the treachery of President Johnson. The fact that he has any of the blood of the Blair family in his veins, is sufficient to cause the Senate to pause before it confirms. The fact that he is an unprincipled renegade from the Republican party should insure his instantaneous rejection. At present this candidate for confirmation at the hands of the Republican party is stumping Connecticut for the principles of Seymour and Toucey. His selection is an insult to the whole radical party of the country.

Sheridan's Order.—General Sheridan's order on assuming command of his district under the Reconstruction act will be found in our issue to-day. It is a plain, straightforward document, such as we might have expected from gallant "little Phil." He intimates that he shall not make any *general* removal of officers under the Provisional Government, which perhaps is an intimation to creatures of the Monroe stripe that they hold their positions by a frail tenure.

The Sunday Car Question.—We hear it stated that it is probable a motion will be made to-day or to-morrow in the Pennsylvania Senate, to reconsider the vote by which the bill submitting the question to a vote of the people was defeated. Unless, under the rules of that body, the motion is made before the Senate adjourns, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, this important measure will lie over for another year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,

AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET,

For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the Soldiers from this city who fell in the late war. A limited number of tickets will be sold at ASHEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [3 23 5t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
2 23 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, March 25, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 22d instant, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and after April 1st, 1867, shall be $3·50 per 1000 cubic feet, subject to a discount of ten per cent. if paid in cash within five days after presentation of bill, instead of five per cent. as heretofore, to which will be added the United States tax of twenty-five cents per 1000 cubic feet. JOSEPH MANUEL,
3 26 3t Chief Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 46 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
3 19 10t* GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

"BEHOLD THEM THAT ARE SICK WITH FAMINE."

The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to read the following statements:—

The Rev. Dr. Bright, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Relief Commission, says, in reply to our inquiry, 19th instant:—"The necessities of the South are great enough to absorb all the help that can be given by all the cities in the country."

General Sewall says to the Hon. William Gray, Boston, under date of 15th instant:—"From my own observation, I am satisfied that the most extensive want prevails in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and in the central counties of North and South Carolina, east of the mountains; and that assistance will be needed to relieve *actual suffering in these districts until a crop is made*—say August."

The same gentleman says, under date of 19th inst., in reply to our own inquiries:—"Major-General Howard directs me to say that the most apparent destitution exists in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and central portions of North Carolina and South Carolina, east of the mountains. Since the overflow the destitution has increased in the Valley of the Tennessee and about Chattanooga."

GEORGIA.—Governor Jenkins says:—"The destitution is very great." Rev. J. C. Hemaday says:—"I think there is not more than grain enough in Georgia to last until the end of March." Dr. William Hauser, Berlow, Jefferson county, says:—"Thousands must have help or starve, and that speedily." Mr. John Miles, Gwinnet, says:—"The last two years' crops were almost entire failures. If help cannot be had from abroad, I fear that in some cases starvation must be the result." Mr. C. P. Jones, Ware county, says:—"In all this section there are hundreds of poor people now destitute of the means of living. Those who are better off are not able to afford relief."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth says:—"There is great destitution all over the State. Five hundred thousand bushels of corn will be necessary to supply the pressing wants of the indigent white and colored people of South Carolina." In Sumter District, Colonel Nettles represents the need of provisions to be very great. In Colleton, Mr. E. F. Green says:—"The prospect is truly deplorable." In Richland, Dr. Leland says:—"I know positively of a great many families who have not more than enough bread to last them three or four weeks." In Camden, Dr. J. K. Witherspoon, after describing the deplorable condition of very many in his neighborhood, says:—"Many of these poor unfortunate people will fill the pauper's grave before the public charities can visit them." From Abbeville and Lancaster similar accounts are before us.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth speaks of their great want.

ALABAMA.—Governor Patton, by telegraph of 23d inst., says:—"Send us corn for bread or money to purchase it. If possible, send corn or other supplies."

It must be useless to multiply the evidences of the fearful want which prevails through many districts of the South. The Committee on Distribution are taking prompt measures to place supplies at the points of greatest need. They are co-operating with the Commissions in Boston and New York, so as to secure the most efficient and judicious aid to the sufferers. Already they have placed three thousand bushels of corn in North Carolina, and other points will have their immediate attention. How far they will go in satisfying the cases of those who must perish if they do not get food, will depend on the contributions of a community that has never hitherto turned away from those who are in want.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman,
HENRY A. BOARDMAN,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
THOMAS S. NEWLIN,
WILLIAM STRONG,
S. MORRIS WALN,
GEORGE WHITNEY.

Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
3 25 2t S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT Sts.

BONNET OPENING.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET,

Will have their opening of SPRING BONNETS and HATS on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. [3 23 2t*

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease.
Itch—Tetter—Salt Rheum—Any Skin Disease.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" }
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Tetter!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Salt Rheum!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Itching Piles!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Scald Head!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Barber's Itch!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures Ring Worms!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures All Skin Diseases
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines*" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2thstu]

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street,
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocilin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28tuth2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness.
Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3[

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 24p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.

Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1868.

NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

3 5 tuths1t4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tone, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., at No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
By order of the Board.
3 19 tuths 7t] H. A. R. MOEN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 46 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
3 19 10t* GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the KUSSART OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at MAGUIRE ACADEMY, N. W. cor. TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.
By order of the Board. 3 25 2t*

INVALID, WHOSE LACK-LUSTRE eye, sallow cheeks, and enfeebled frame betray a lamentable condition of the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs, lose not an hour in resorting to
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,
which will inevitably restore their natural functions and reinvigorate the entire system.
Sold by all Druggists. 3 26 tuths1w

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING] A GREAT VARIETY OF

SHAWLS.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE.
OPEN CENTRE BROCHE.
BERLIN AND SAXONY WOOL.
SPUN SILK SHAWLS.
STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET SHAWLS. [3 26 tuth2t

SHAWLS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

BONNET OPENING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Executive Committee on Collections:

LEMUEL COFFIN, Chairman,
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK,
WM. C. PATTERSON,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
CHARLES WHEELER,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOSEPH B. MYERS.

JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT.

The Executive Committee will attend daily at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, at 1 o'clock. 3 25 3t

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
(Lately occupied by E. & M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine. 3 26 2w

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NEIL McGLENSY, Executor of the last will and testament of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, April 5, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 26 tuths3t*] J. HOWARD GENDELL, Auditor.

PERSONAL.

$100 BOUNTY—LAST WEEK.—Soldiers, bring in your discharges before too late, to the *oldest Army and Navy Agency*. Bounty for Lost Discharges, Increased Pensions, Ration Money for Prisoners who died in Rebel Prisons, Funeral Expenses for Pennsylvania Soldiers, collected by JOHN H. FRICK,
Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States,
No. 223 DOCK Street; Residence, No. 14 LINDEN Street, Germantown.
PASSPORTS PROCURED. 3 6 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3mip

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S
History of the Secret Service.
The Most Exciting and Interesting Book Ever Published!

This work embraces an authentic and official account of the hitherto suppressed facts and information obtained by General Baker, during his five years' service as Chief of the National Detective Police. It was announced a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker.
The little information and meagre accounts of his operations derived from the newspapers of the day, have only awakened a more intense desire in the minds of the reading community, to learn still more of the mysteries heretofore hidden by the curtain of official surveillance.
This book effectually lifts the veil of secresy, and lays bare their inward recesses to the inspection and criticism of the world.
The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.
For thrilling interest these marvellous narratives of General Baker eclipse the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ, and possess the rare merit of truth for their recommendation, being all attested by the highest official authority.
Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
3 2 1m] No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED GAME
FROM THE WESTERN PRAIRIES,
Superior in Flavor to any of the Imported.
Pates of English Hare, Quail, Partridge, Grouse Venison, Pheasants, etc.
Roast Venison (larded) with Jelly, Quail, Pheasant, Partridge, Grouse, Wild Turkey, Wild Duck, with Olives, etc
Broiled Quail, Pheasant, Grouse, etc.
Galantine (or boned) Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Capon, etc.
Game en papiliote.
Sweet Breads (larded) etc. etc.
For luncheon, evening parties, travellers, and for table use generally, these specialities are peculiarly adapted, and the well-known superiority of the flavor of the Western game, together with the varied assortment and moderate price at which they are offered, combine advantages not found in any of the imported Pates, now so universally used.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 14 [tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE,
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT,
GOOSEBERRY,
BLACK AND RED CURRANTS,
ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES
ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.
HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents.
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE HOSEA CASE.

A VISIT TO THE PRISONER—HIS OWN VERSION OF HIS RECENT OPERATIONS—HE ACKNOWLEDGES THE COMMISSION OF SOME PETTY OFFENSES, BUT NEVER THOUGHT OF COMMITTING FORGERY—HOW HE LIVES IN PRISON.

Mr. W. M. D. A. Hosea having communicated to us a desire to make public a statement of his recent exploits, our reporter yesterday afternoon visited the Moyamensing Prison, and through the courtesy of the Keeper, was permitted to have a lengthy interview with the alleged forger. Mr. Hosea, who claims the initials above given as legitimate portions of his name, is lodged in cell No. 92 and has for his companion in misery a man who stands accused of burglary. The only articles of furniture which the cell contains are a solitary stool and a mattress which is supported by the floor. The friends of the prisoner, however, supply him regularly with an abundance of the good things of life, while his mental requirements are amply provided for in the way of newspapers and books. The prisoner communicated to our reporter the following statement:—

A day or two before my marriage with Miss Ettie Royer, John Duees, her cousin, requested the loan of some money, which I refused, because I had none to lend. He said he would be a ruined man if he did not obtain this money; he had borrowed previously of Dr. Royer, but had repaid it all. The next day I promised to loan him some, if Dr. Royer would say that it was all right. On the same afternoon, Wednesday, Dr. Royer asked me two or three times if I was going to give him that draft; to which I answered that I would if I had time. I asked Mr. Anderson for two blank drafts, and filled them up, one for $5000, and the other for $6890, signing them L. M. Hosea. I then paid my hotel bill, and as I was leaving the room I met John Duees, who gave me a note for $5000, which he insisted upon my accepting, although I said I did not want it. I placed it in my vest pocket, never thinking of it again until I was in New York, when I placed it in an envelope with the money. On the night of my marriage, at the house of Dr. Royer, I told him that I had a draft that I wanted him to collect for me. He consented, saying he would take out of it what money I had received from him. I told him it was all right. I met John Duees at the ceremony. He offered to loan me his watch while travelling in Europe. He took it out of the fob and handed it to me. I took the watch and carried it to New York, and the morning I was arrested I handed it to my wife. Who got it from her I don't know—whether it was he or the detective. We left the house after the ceremony, and took the twelve o'clock train for New York, where we arrived on Thursday morning, staying there all that day. On Friday morning, before I was up, Frank Stone and a New York detective came into my room. The latter said he wanted me to go with him. I told him I would not go until I knew what I was wanted for, or something like that. He said he wanted me, and that was enough. I wanted to see his authority. He pulled up the lappel of his coat and exhibited a police-badge. I told him that was not sufficient authority. Frank Stone said it was all right. He was very sorry this thing had happened. He had not intended bringing a detective with him; it was forced upon him. He merely went to the Detective office to ask how he had best proceed. He didn't expect to take any legal measures in this matter at all; but without asking his permission, or saying a word to him, this man said he would go with him, and he couldn't help it; he told my wife, in my presence, that he would fix it all right, and that I could come back and take breakfast with her. I went with him and remained in the Station House all that day; during the day Mr. Stone came to me and asked me where the money was; I told him it was in the safe; he went to the hotel and got an order from my wife for it, and they gave it to him; he then returned, and said he could not find the receipt for my passage money—$240 in gold. I told him it was in an envelope in the trunk. I gave him an order for it. He went back to the hotel, obtained the receipt, and went to the steamer and had the money refunded, with the exception of a few dollars. He came in the evening, and in company with the detective, we went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where I was stopping, and packing up my clothes, then my wife and I came on to Philadelphia. We arrived here on Friday at 10 o'clock P. M. I saw my father-in-law. He said there would be nothing more done with me it I would make this up. He promised that faithfully, in the presence of my wife. He told me he had dismissed the detective, but he would stay in the house that night, as it was too late for him to go to a hotel. After talking for some time he told us to go into the front room and go to bed, when we retired.

In the morning, after breakfast, I asked him if anything more would be done. He told me that all he wanted me to do was to make this forgery straight. I told him I would see Cincinnati with him and make it all right about the signature. If the signature looked anything like that of L. N. Hosea's, I would have acknowledged it to be a forgery. I told him that we would start on Monday or Tuesday night. After dinner that day Dr. Royer, my wife and myself were all sitting and talking together, when the door-bell rang. Miss Bell Royer came in and told me that a gentleman wished to see me in the hall. I rose up and asked the Doctor if something was not going to be done with me in regard to this matter? He said he didn't know that there was. My wife then said she would go down stairs and see who it was. Miss Bell then said there was no need to go down, as she knew who it was—Mr. Levy, of the Philadelphia detective force, with Mr. Bennett, the detective of New York; I then asked my father-in-law what Mr. Bennett was back for; he said he didn't know; he had discharged the man, and I paid him $100, telling him never to come back again; he told me he didn't know what they wanted (which I didn't believe at the time); in a few minutes Mr. Levy came up stairs, and told me he wanted me to go with him to the police station, as he had a warrant for my arrest, at the same time showing it. I then asked my father-in-law why he had done this, and why he had deceived me? He told me he knew nothing about it. Both I and my wife asked him if he would not see that bail was procured to obtain my release from prison. He promised us faithfully that he would do so as soon after as he possibly could, when he heard the amount of bail required. I then asked him if he would permit Ettie to come and see me. He promised she should come down the next day. She never came, nor has he allowed her to receive any letters from me, although I have written six.

Young Hosea at this point exhibited considerable emotion, and was unable to proceed with his statement. He afterwards assured us that the above was all he desired to say. He acknowledged that he had been guilty of a number of petty offenses, but as to committing forgery, he had never thought of such a thing.

HOSEA'S OPERATIONS IN THE WEST—HOW HE MARRIED UNDER FALSE PRETENSES, AND DID VARIOUS OTHER THINGS UNWARRANTED BY LAW.

In the Cincinnati *Times* of a recent date, we find the following additional particulars in reference to the operations of Mr. W. W. D. A. Hosea, the alleged forger:—

"He is no novice as a swindler, but made himself notorious in that line in the West two years since. When yet under twenty-one years of age, he hired an office in the Burnett House, and advertised himself extensively as about to do a large business of some kind, but failed to pay sundry bills he contracted, and finally managed to obtain money enough to run away, which he did—several of the parties victimized being at all the creditors of the gentleman.

"One of his first operations was the purchase of a horse and buggy, stating at the time his name was L. M. Hosea, and a son of our well-known merchant, Robert Hosea—the price agreed upon being $350, the time of payment being fixed on the following morning. As soon, however, as he obtained possession of the animal, he placed it in the hands of Jacob Graff & Co., auctioneers, to be sold. Before the sale, however, the owner happened to discover the fraud, and the animal was seized by him, and the affair compromised.

"A short time afterwards he visited Franklin, in Warren county, and, while there, made the acquaintance of a young lady, whom he subsequently married, she and her father supposing him to be a son of Robert Hosea.

"He represented to them that his father desired him to marry a lady in this city for whom he had a great aversion, and he desired to keep his proposed alliance in Franklin a secret; and the silly girl and the foolish father, supposing they were to be allied to a highly respectable family, were so elated as to make no inquiries till after the end of the honeymoon, when they learned, to their surprise and chagrin, that that they had been victimized by a base swindler. The father of the lady, a short time after the marriage, visited Mr. Robert Hosea, and concluded to broach the subject gently, with a view of effecting a reconciliation with the supposed recreant son; and his indignation and humiliation may be imagined when he learned all the facts in the case.

"At one time he visited St. Louis, and seeing the steamboat U. H. Kilgour at the landing, he went on board, and stated that he was Mr. Kilgour, the owner, and desired a passage free to New Orleans; but this attempted swindle was of so bold a nature that he was compelled to leave the cabin on a double-quick, with about a dozen indignant parties at his heels, and when part way up the landing he was overtaken by a negro cook, and rather roughly handled, but, with his usual good fortune, he escaped further punishment for his villany.

"Among other of his transactions, he, in 1862, attempted to pass himself off here as a newspaper reporter, and actually collected some money due one journal, and appropriated it to his own use. In 1863, he put on a captain's shoulder-straps, and called himself a quartermaster, but soon his operations were discovered, and an order was issued by General Burnside, while in command here, directing his arrest if he attempted to repeat the swindle.

"We have heard of several other transactions of his, of an equally vile character, but we have not space to recapitulate them."

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.—Now that the charitable and generous throughout the Northern section of our country are becoming interested in doing something for the relief of the widespread suffering in the Southern States, the following letter from Major-General Howard to the Chairman of the Committee on Distribution in this city, will doubtless prove interesting:—

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.—John Welch, Esq., Chairman Committee on Distribution—Dear Sir:—Your letter of March 22 is just received, in which you quote a paragraph from the *Inquirer*, as follows:—"General Howard's department has quite adequate means to relieve all the distress up to December next"—and you ask as to the reliability of this report. The remark may be substantially correct, but it referred to the proposed appropriation of $1,000,000 for distribution in the South to prevent want and starvation. It signified just this: that if this appropriation already made should be extended to meet the destitution reported, instead of giving an additional sum, that appropriation I deemed adequate for the contemplated purpose between this time and December next. You understand, I presume, that all appropriations are for the fiscal year, Mine is from July, 1867, to July, 1868; so that if I use my entire appropriation for food between this and next December, I shall have nothing left for the asylums for the aged, the orphans, and other indigent people in the several States now depending on the Government for support. I do not propose to go beyond the prevention of extreme suffering from want of food. You ask, "Shall any additional aid be given by voluntary contribution?" I will is simply give you the state of the case, and leave you to judge for yourself. I will give you an example of my county in Alabama, and this is a fair sample of several in that State and in Georgia. My information comes from a gentleman of high standing, thoroughly and continuously loyal, sent to me by the people of his county fully endorsed by Generals Stanley, Thomas, and others as a reliable man. He says:—"There are upwards of three thousand people in my county alone who are absolutely dependent on others for food. The small farmers are giving up their seed to these people for bread. The suffering is great and on the increase, and I do not see how our people can get seed to put in the next crop. The great majority have always been truly loyal to the Government of the United States." Now, I have never said much, if anything, with regard to the principle of Government charity; but one thing is certain: where there is such a want of food there will necessarily be great scarcity of other things which the Government does not propose to furnish. I do hope that your different associations will send their own agents through that section of the country where the crops have failed, to correspond with people on the ground, so as to ascertain facts. My own reports and statements have been based upon the reports I have received from inspecting officers, agents, Governors of States, and citizens, who have written to me, or conversed with me, with regard to the destitution. Still I shall feel better satisfied if your associations make their own inspections, or enough to base your judgment upon.

Very respectfully yours,
O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

RIVER NEWS—*Sailing of the Wyoming—Arrival of the Pioneer—Probable Wreck of the John M. Evermann, of this City.*—The bright, bracing weather of yesterday made business very active along the whole river front. The noticeable events of the day, however, were the arrival of the Roman, Captain Cowell, from Boston, at 3 P. M., and the sailing of the beautiful Wyoming on her first voyage to Savannah, precisely at 5 o'clock. The wharf was crowded with spectators, all interested in this last evidence of Philadelphia enterprise.

At Arch street wharf the Star of the Union was engaged in discharging her Havana cargo; that from New Orleans is being discharged today. She will come down to her berth at the Steamship Company's wharf on Friday, and coal and sail on the 30th instant.

At 3 o'clock this morning the long-looked-for Pioneer reached her wharf, after one of the most dangerous and difficult passages that has ever occurred in our coasting trade. It will be remembered by the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that she was temporarily detached from the Wilmington (North Carolina) route, and made a consort of the Tonawanda. She sailed for Savannah, reached her port, went in ballast to Wilmington (North Carolina), left there some two weeks ago, and was compelled to put into Norfolk for refuge, which place she left on Sunday morning last. She brings a very heavy cargo, consisting almost altogether of rosin, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.

Very great fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship John W. Evermann, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the same day that the Pioneer left Wilmington. The ordinary passage is but seventy hours. She was no doubt driven out to sea and foundered. Captain Cooksey, of the Star of the Union, who was out in the same storm, gives her up as lost. She was of about 700 tons burden, and belonged to Henry Simons, Esq., the builder of the Wyoming. She was formerly the Mahlon Bett, a schooner destroyed by fire some years since, on the iron hull of which the Evermann was constructed. She was commanded by Captain Tuttle, of this city, and had several passengers on board, whose friends are in considerable distress.

We are pleased to record the resumption of business with Richmond. The old Clyde line of steamers commences operations on Saturday next, with the Virginia, Captain Snyder, which will sail on that day.

At 12 M., the Ailance, Captain J. R. Kelly, had not arrived. The wind is from the southward and westward, which will at once settle the heavy seas along the coast.

TRAVELLING FOR HIS HEALTH.—We glean from this week's *Jewish Messenger* the following facts respecting a leading divine of the Jewish Church:—

"Rev. Isaac Leeser is a native of Westphalia, Germany, and is now about sixty-one years of age. He emigrated to this country in early life, becoming very speedily acquainted with the language and customs of the States. On the death of the late Mr. Keys, reader to the Cherry Street Synagogue, Philadelphia, Mr. Leeser was chosen his successor. His talents soon made him popular among his people, and he was retained as their guide for twenty-one years, when a new congregation was formed for him, *Beth el Emeth*, worshipping on Franklin street, a position which he still holds, to the satisfaction of his flock and the benefit of Israel. He has written and translated a large number of works, prominent among which is his valuable translation of the Old Testament, which is universally regarded as the best in use. Besides this great work, he has prepared a series of books, embracing the 'Daily and Festival Prayers,' the 'Pentateuch,' and a number of religious works, catechisms, Hebrew primers, and the like. He is the pioneer of the Jewish press, having published the *Occident* twenty-four years ago, a monthly magazine, which he still edits with ability.

"Mr. Leeser has been for some months laboring under a severe indisposition, so that he has been reluctantly compelled to resign his labors for a time, and recruit his health by travelling."

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION—AN INCREASED DISCOUNT IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The following resolution, which was passed at a meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, will undoubtedly greet all our citizens with pleasure and satisfaction:—

Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and after April 1, 1867, shall be three dollars per one thousand cubic feet, subject to a discount of ten per cent. if paid in cash within five days after presentation of the bill, instead of five per cent. as heretofore, to which will be added the United States Government tax of twenty-five cents per one thousand cubic feet.

This is a move in the right direction, and will reduce universal fault-finding and grumbling in a proportionate degree with the reduction in the price of the gaseous article itself.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING SHOES.—Yesterday afternoon, a young fellow named Amos Tucker had his afternoon's enjoyment of the fine weather spoiled by being arrested at Tenth and Walnut streets, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that Amos purloined two pair of shoes from a store in the vicinity of Tenth and South streets, and converted them into cash, by putting them on deposit in a pawnbroker's establishment. They were recovered and given to the owner. Amos had an interview with Alderman Tunison, which resulted in his being held in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE FIRST INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT—MORE ABOUT THE MUDDLE—ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE OFFICE, WITH STILL ANOTHER IN PROSPECT.—We present today our usual semi-weekly bulletin of the curious and astonishing things that transpire every day in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of this city, Mr. Richards, the Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, whom we left in possession of the establishment on Friday last, enjoyed a very brief reign. On Saturday he gave up the political ghost, and contrived in some fashion to get out of the Third street muddle. Mr. John Miller, formerly Postmaster of this city, having been appointed a Special Agent of the Department by Commissioner Rollins, then took charge of the concern, having for his duty the supervision of Mr. Wilson Buckby, who has been appointed by the Commissioner as Acting Collector, but has not, as yet, given his bonds or been sworn into office.

Mr. Buckby is quite a young man, being but twenty-three years of age. He is likewise a resident of the Fourth Collection District, and on this account was ineligible, the law requiring the Collector to be a resident of his District. To remove this impediment, Mr. Buckby has transferred his sleeping arrangements to the second floor of the building at the corner of Third and Evelina streets, and has the mysterious and strategic Sloanaker for a bedfellow. The magical influence of the latter was probably the cause of Mr. Buckby's selection as Acting Collector, as he has been a boom friend of the mysterious Sloanaker for ten years past.

Mr. Miller, however, keeps a sharp eye on the affairs of the office. It is expected that the daylight will make its way into the muddle in a short time, as the confirmation of Mr. Alexander Crawford as permanent Collector is confidently expected to take place within the next few days.

STEALING FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For some time time past there has been a system of petty stealing carried on by which the Pennsylvania Railroad has lost considerable, Daniel Logue was arrested by Officer Lyster upon suspicion of being one of the depredators. When arrested he was trying to sell some brass boxes, at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, at a very low price. Not being able to give a good account of how he came by them, he was taken before Alderman Allen to explain. At the hearing one of the officers of the road identified the brass found in the possession of the prisoner as belonging to them, being of a peculiar make that is used by no other road. Logue was committed by Alderman Allen to answer the charge of larceny.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A stated meeting of this military order was held on the 6th instant in the Supreme Court room, Major-General Cadwalader presiding. Companions James Lewis, Captain U. S. M. C., Henry C. Cochran, First Lieutenant U. S. M. C., and Mr. Fales were appointed a Committee on "Permanent Quarters." This Committee is now engaged in looking for rooms suitable for the wants of the order, to be used as a general headquarters of the Commandery, and to have a portion also set off as a club-room, wherein all companions of the Order may meet. Any information that will tend to the promotion of the object of the Order will be gladly received.

FLOURISHING A "BULLY."—Last evening James B. Ryner went into Hassler's saloon, at the corner of Fifteenth and Brown streets, and, after drinking a glass of liquor, got into an altercation with the bartender. After some hot words had passed between them, Ryner drew out a "billy" and made an attempt to strike the bartender, and failing in that he is said to have used it in a very reckless manner upon Mr. Hassler's glassware and other furniture. A police officer being attracted to the scene of operations by means of the noise, arrested Ryner and lodged him in the Station House. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

A SAD SPECTACLE.—Last evening a poor besotted wreck of a woman went into a drinking saloon at Front and Peg streets, and drank until she was crazed with the liquor. Becoming noisy and disorderly, she was kicked out of the place, Reeling and staggering, and her foul lips blaspheming and cursing, she picked up some stones, and threw them at the windows of the place from which she had just been ejected, breaking several panes. She was taken in charge by the police, and taken before Alderman Toland. After a hearing, she was committed, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of malicious mischief.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

HEAVY BLOWING ON THE COAST.—Advices from Washington up to date give account of some heavy blowing in that quarter. The steam ram "Ben Butler" was nearly blown ashore, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the tug "Thad. Stevens," the "Butler" would have been considerably damaged. The old wreck "Bingham," that is now lying on a treacherous shoal, ought to be removed. The lighter "Colfax" has gone to the assistance of some of the stranded craft, and it is expected they will be got off. The "Fernando Wood," of New York, put to sea, having on board the million dollars intended for the poor Southerners. The "Veto" rides at anchor in the harbor. The Captain himself is being refitted with an entire new suit of "rigging" from Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental, Philadelphia. No tidings of the "Equal Suffrage."

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREYS' SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address,
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

OUR READERS must remember that Bailey & Co.'s beautiful collection of Paintings, which have been on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, will be offered for public competition, without reserve, To-morrow and Thursday evening, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer. As there is now but one day more intervening before the sale takes place, we would advise all lovers of art to avail themselves of the opportunity to examine them carefully, as no such collection will probably ever be exhibited again in this city.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.
Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

THE NEW STYLES OF DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, prepared by WARBURTON, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are of a character to elicit admiration, not provoke amazement. They will also be found to harmonize perfectly with the other parts of a gentleman's spring costume.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS.—A collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings will be sold this evening, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. We advise our readers to attend the sale.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WHITE SHIRTS SUPERSEDED.—Water-Proof Shirt Fronts. Look better than linen, never rumple, and when soiled can be quickly restored by a little soap and water. For sale at the furnishing stores.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

SELECT A CLEAR DAY for small children. Cloudy weather makes no difference in making Photographs of adults at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WE UNDERSTAND that Bierstadt's last great painting, "Mount Hood," will be exhibited at No. 923 Chesnut street for a few days only, due notice of which will be given.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WHEREVER Fashion's votaries gather—there "Night-Blooming Cereus" scents the summer air. —*Goshen Democrat.*

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

OUTSIDE SHOW.—To a Frenchman, boasting of his ruffles, an Englishman replied, "We add a shirt to your ruffle." Fancy Shirts, with or without ruffles, at McIntire & Brother's Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready, LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BEARDSLEY.—On the morning of Monday, the 25th instant, of scarlet fever, MARY SHIPLEY, third daughter of F. H. and M. S. O. Beardsley, aged 2 years 11 months and 25 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 1224 Ellsworth street, on Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. (Washington City papers please copy.)

DOWNIE.—On the 22d instant, MARGARETTA DOWNIE, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, Fredonia Association, No. 14, I. O. of P., Paradise Encampment, No. 1, I. O. of P., Conciave, No. 3, U. O. of D. M., and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 10, of M. L., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. William Downie, No. 1822 N. Front street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FLEU.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. ANNA M. FLEU, wife of Allen L. Fleu, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 928 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PEREIRA.—On the 25th instant, KATE ALBERTI, daughter of John and Kate Pereira, aged 17 months and 15 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

STINE.—On the 24th instant, ADELE M., daughter of the late General Daniel Stine, of Myerstown, Pa. in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. A. L. Kaub, Thorp's lane, Germantown, near Day's Station, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to First German Reformed Church, Race street, below Fourth.

WARD.—On the 22d instant, Dr. D. O'C. WARD, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and mate friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1702 Pine street, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SOME ARTICLES OF WOODEN AND TIN Ware, Baskets, and Step-ladders, and our usual full assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Cutlery, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BAKE, BREAD, AND FRYING PANS, Boilers, Saucepans, Tea-kettles, Gridirons, Cake-griddles, Waffle Irons, and other Housekeeping Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR LADIES' RINGLETS AND GENTLEMEN'S Curls we have several sizes Pinching and Curling Tongs and Irons. We also have a variety of Gauffering Scissors and Pinking Irons.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 Next door to Post Office.

FRUIT TREES, OF EVERY SIZE AND Description, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ALL VARIETIES, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

SUGAR MAPLES, "GENUINE," at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 3 23 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, also, Granular Gum Urethral Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 26 3mrp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 2 stuthsmbp

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7f

THIRD EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—Mr. Connell presented the remonstrance of the Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber in the city of Philadelphia, against the passage of a bill now in the House, in reference to the fees of the Inspector of Lumber. Also, a memorial from Overseers of Public Schools in Philadelphia, for exemption of school property from taxation.

Mr. Ridgway read a petition from citizens of Philadelphia for a change in the law of evidence.

The following bills were acted upon:—

An act for the better protection of seamen in the port of Philadelphia; providing for the exclusive licensing and supervision of seamen's boarding-houses by a Board of Commissioners to be appointed by certain benevolent societies, acting in connection with the Board of Underwriters and Shipmasters.

Messrs. Connell, Graham, and Coleman favored the bill. Messrs. Donavan, McCandless, and Lowry opposed it, and it was passed finally.

An act taxing horses kept for hire in Philadelphia, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of macadamizing certain portions of Broad street, passed finally.

Mr. McConaghy read an act incorporating the Battle Hotel Company of Gettysburg.

Mr. Donovan rose to a privileged question. He moved the reconsideration of the vote defeating the Sunday Car bill.

The Speaker asked the gentleman if he had voted with the majority on the final disposition of that bill.

Mr. Donovan—"No, sir."

The Speaker—"Then the Senator cannot make that motion."

House of Representatives.

The following bills were introduced:—The amending of the charter of the Decatur Building Association.

Mr. Kerns, incorporating the Express Steamboat Company.

Mr. Hood, providing that assignees or vendors of real estate shall have all the rights and remedies conferred by the Landlord and Tenant act of 1861 upon the assignee or the vendor of said real estate.

Mr. Freeborn, repealing an act which divorced William and Emily Roberts.

Mr. Davis, providing that the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, with the sanction of the Court, may appoint one or more discreet persons as commissioners of bail to take and receive recognizances of bail.

Mr. Gregory read a bill increasing the revenues of the city of Philadelphia, etc.

The Senate bill inflicting five dollars fine upon such property owners in Philadelphia as fail, after three months' notice by public advertisement, to register their real estate, was passed.

The bill exempting the property of the First City Troop, in the Ninth Ward, from taxation, was passed.

The bill authorizing the appointment of six additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia was passed.

The supplement to the Inspection laws, requiring every cask or other vessel of whisky to be inspected and marked at the place where produced, was passed.

The Senate bill, reducing the width of Lehman street, making a twenty-feet roadway and five-feet sidewalks, has passed.

The bill fixing the pay of road jurors at five dollars, after December, 1867, passed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Anticipated Doings of the State Central Committee—Murder at Fell's Point—Quarrel at the Wharf of the Norfolk Boat.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The Union State Central Committee meets here to-morrow, and a very full attendance is anticipated, and important action expected towards checkmating the efforts of the Democrats and their allies towards getting Maryland out of the control of the Union party. It is believed another sovereign Convention will be recommended.

A man named Herman Trumper was murdered on Fell's Point last night by George Bennett.

There was quite an excitement at the Norfolk boat wharf yesterday afternoon, caused by attachments levied on Leo Hudson's baggage for alleged debts.

A fight occurred between her agent and a discharged actor, both of whom were arrested, but afterwards compromised.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A special despatch from St. Joseph to the *Republican* gives the following account of the massacre near Fort Phil. Kearney, derived by the Commissioners from the Crow Indians, who received it from the Sioux. The Sioux drew our men out of the fort and killed them all. Our men fought like so many tigers, and would not have been mastered so easily had they not kept so close together. The companies were so mixed up that the Indians show the arrows that killed several of their own party. The bravery of our bugler was much admired, he having killed several Indians by beating them on the head with his bugle.

They say that there were only sixteen Sioux and four Cheyennes killed on the field, but after they escaped eighty-four warriors died from their wounds, and three hundred others were wounded, half of whom they expected would die. One big Sioux chief was among the killed. They mention one man on a white horse who cut off an Indian's head with a single stroke of his sabre. When the reinforcements started from this post for the battle-ground the Indians left, having had enough fighting. There were 2300 Indians engaged in the fight, and the strength of the concentrated tribes are reported at 2800 lodges, which are now moving towards the Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, March 26.—Henry D. Knight, Prosecuting Attorney for this county, and for several years Alderman of the Fifth Ward, died this morning.

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS
Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY-THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.
If you want the VERY BEST, then buy
Gray's Patent Molded Collars,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,
The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.
GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,
The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.
GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR,
In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.
If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the
UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S UNION COLLAR, A.
A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market, except GRAY'S.
A full line of the above goods can always be had of
JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same.
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. 3 21 thstuth3p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Policy Holders of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in this city or vicinity, will please renew their policies hereafter at the office of the Company in this city, No. 32 North FIFTH Street. A. P. HODGES,
3 26 6t Attor

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Mons. Emile de Girardin and His Opinions of the Second Empire—How He Was Prosecuted and Fined for Publishing Some Unpleasant Truths—The Statue of Voltaire—What Garibaldi Thinks of It—The "Red, White, and Blue"—Its Arrival at Caen—A Letter from Captain Hudson, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

PARIS, March 15.

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

The monotony of the present dulness has been somewhat relieved these last few days in Paris by the prosecution of the editor of *La Liberté*, the well-known and famous writer, M. Emile de Girardin, for attacking the empire, and even the Emperor himself. It is reported that the Emperor himself felt very much hurt and even indignant at the article published by M. de Girardin; the more so as the editor of *La Liberté* was a favored guest at the last festivities of Compeigne, and nothing led to the belief that a feeling so hostile existed as that which he has just given expression to. The article in question, which has made so much fuss in Paris and all over France, might have been published with impunity had our press been unshackled.

Mons. de Girardin, in this much-talked-of article, in alluding to the remarks made by Mons. Rouher, in his speech—"that the Emperor had conducted the country gradually and year by year to better destinies"—asked, with an impudence which took aback the Minister, at what price the country had been so conducted? With regard to foreign policy, three departments have been added to France since the Emperor has been on the throne—the Maritime Alps, Savoy, and Upper Savoy, with a total population of nearly a million of inhabitants. Mons. de Girardin tells us that these acquisitions were made at the cost of a loan of 500,000,000 francs, contracted at 60f. 50c.; at the cost of the blood of Frenchmen shed to defend the Italians against the Austrians; also at the cost of the unification of Italy and Germany; and, finally, at the cost of the reorganization of the French army, involving the obligation on all able-bodied Frenchmen to military service—160,000 at least called out every year instead of an annual contingent of 100,000 men.

Mons. de Girardin runs the Government hard in his article. He gives it no quarter. He asks, too, what great influence has France gained in or out of Europe by the unfortunate Mexican expedition, in which French money and French blood have been most wantonly squandered? What has the present Government done to help the Poles? What is France doing to counterbalance the influence of Russia in the East? Mons. de Girardin then goes on to examine as to the state of things at home, in order to show that the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs are very far from being correct, when he says that France has gained considerably under the Second Empire. He says, as regards liberty, France is far below Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland. Throughout the whole of Europe there is no country below France but Spain.

All the above-mentioned unpleasant truths have made the Minister wince not a little, and having lost his temper, he had the saucy editor of *La Liberté* prosecuted. The trial came off yesterday, and the verdict of the jury was that Mons. de Girardin should pay a fine of five thousand francs. We hear it was suspected for a moment that the article was suggested, if not written by "our dear cousin," Prince Napoleon; but the Prince has positively denied all knowledge of it until he read it in the paper.

VOLTAIRE'S STATUE.

Monsieur Houdin, the editor of the *Siècle*, an opposition paper, is progressing with his subscription in favor of a statue to be erected in Paris in memory of Voltaire. Among those who have sent in their adhesion, and fifty centimes, is Garibaldi. The adhesion is notified in the following short letter:—

CAPRERA, February 19.—A monument to Voltaire in France signifies the return of this noble country to its post of advanced guard of human progress in the paternity of peoples. It is a good omen for the whole world, of which the immense man was citizen, and a terrible shock to the coalition of despotism and lying. Accept my *obulus* and all my gratitude. GARIBALDI.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

The inhabitants of Havre had been awaiting the arrival of the Red, White, and Blue, the departure of which from London to Paris had the day previously been announced. After a very boisterous passage, the intrepid little yacht presented itself at the mouth of the Seine, but it was unable to sail up the river on account of the high winds. It was, therefore, obliged to take refuge in the river of Caen. Thus the hope of the inhabitants of Havre, who have been on the pier day after day on the lookout for the American boat, have been dashed to the ground.

Numerous parties have gone from Havre to Caen in order to have a look at the smallest three-master which certainly exists in the world. The Red, White, and Blue left London on the 1st of March, and put out to sea on the 2d, and entered Omsterham on the 4th, from whence it was towed to Caen by the steamer Souvenir.

Captain Hudson has sent the following letter to one of his friends at Havre:—

ON BOARD THE YACHT RED, WHITE, AND BLUE, CAEN, March 5—Dear Friend:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have arrived safely here this morning at 9 o'clock. I, last night, caught sight of the Cape. Hove lights, but the wind was so high that there was not the slightest possibility of getting near shore. I therefore determined to follow a ship into the harbor of Caen. Should the wind not be favorable on Wednesday next, I shall cause the Red, White, and Blue to be towed out to sea, and from there I shall try to come into your port with the tide, either in the daytime or at night, just as the wind may prove favorable.

Yours truly, W. HUDSON.

The daring shown by Captain Hudson has stimulated our Parisian fresh-water sailors. A sloop of twenty-four tons, eleven metres long, and having only four men on board, including the captain, sailed on the 2d from Havre, with a complete cargo. It is believed that its destination is St. Thomas. The very stormy weather which it experienced obliged it to put into Cherbourg, in order to have the damages it received during the storm repaired. This little vessel, which is called the Sylph, was built in Paris. It is the smallest ship, after the Red, White, and Blue, which has attempted to cross the Atlantic.

PONSARD'S "GALILEO."

This piece, which has created so much expectation, has proved a great success.

THEATRICAL HUMOR.—The following despatches were recently taken off the wire by Main Force, and are now published for the first time—in this paper:—

Telegraphic from Florence—"I am here." W. J.
From Eddy—I am all in a whirl. EDDY.
Where we lay.
The trees were all blown down, FORREST.
My style is hoss style. MENKEN.
I have concluded my *Western* trip. LUCILLE.
The crookedest crook is the Black Crook.
It *out-strips* anything ever seen.
Yours, *Embarrassed*. CHAS. M. BARRAS.
The air bites shrewdly, it is very KEAN.
Telegraph me no more. I can't *bear* it. LAWRENCE BARRETT.
I am not a Catholic— BISHOP.
Come to the *Bowers* I've shaded for you MRS. D. P.
This place is over-run by Flies and Spiders. WEBB.
I shall be at the next State Fair. BOOTH.
Am not a relative of Paul Pry, nor to the Apostle. HOWARD PAUL.
I thank you for the offer of your carriage, but I shall use my own. BROUGHAM.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

March 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youth's calf, kip, grain, and buff Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Slippers, etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods for spring sales. [3 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by catalogue, on four months' credit, an extensive stock of city-made Clothing, embracing, in part, full lines of cassimeres, satinet, alpaca, and Italian cloth suits, and plain and fancy linen suits, stylish and well made, in all grades.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday morning,

March 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [3 25 3t

20 000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Full lines men's, women's, boys', misses', and children's hose and gloves, in all descriptions and grades, of one of the most celebrated and favorite importations.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

March 29, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask, Venetian, superfine, and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 26 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. 3 26 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
March 26,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

THIRD ST.—No. 278, valuable Residence, Stable and Coach-house.

CLAPIER ST. AND McKEAN AVENUE—Elegant Country Seat.

CLAPIER ST.—Modern Residence.

CLAPIER ST.—Stone Cottage.

CHESNUT HILL—Building Lots.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—115 acres of Land.

WOOD ST.—No. 408, Four-story brick Building.

CHESTER CO.—Penn. Farm, 45 acres.

FRANKFORD ROAD—No. 2014, Dwg. and large lot.

BOCKIUS ST.—Two lots, Twenty-fifth Ward.

LOMBARD ST.—No. 1635, two brick Dwellings.

SHIPPEN ST.—No. 1014, modern Dwelling.

FITZWATER ST.—No. 806, brick Dwelling.

FRONT ST. and NICETOWN LANE—Clay Lot, 30 acres.

SHARSWOOD ST.—Building Lot.

MARKET ST.—Building Lot, N. J.

COLUMBIA ST.—Building Lot.

TOWER ST.—Three brick Dwellings.

BAYARD ST.—Three brick Dwellings.

PENN ST.—No. 531, brick Dwelling.

PENN ST.—Nos. 505 and 507, brick Dwellings.

LARKIN ST.—Nos. 504 and 506, brick Dwellings.

WALNUT ST.—No. 1021, brick Dwelling.

MONTGOMERY CO.—Mills, Mansions, etc.

FIFTHTEENTH and PARRISH STS.—Two brick Dwellings.

DAUPHIN ST.—Nos. 525 and 527, brick Dwellings.

GLOUCESTER CO., N. J.—Farm, 75 acres.

GROUND RENTS—Four, $26 a year each.

GROUND RENT—$40 a year.

CATHARINE ST.—No. 1009, brick Dwelling.

STOCKS, ETC.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

28 shares Southwark National Bank.
29 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
United States Bounty Land Warrant, 160 acres.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana old R. R. stock.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

18 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
35 shares Swede Iron Company.
41 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia Athanæum, paid to 1868.
1 share Mercantile Library.
$5000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Huntingdon and Broad-Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, 7 per cent.
2650 shares Corn Planter Oil Company.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
500 shares Bruner Oil Company.
5 $1000 Bonds Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
22 shares Anti Incrustation Company.
30 shares Central Transportation Company.
Catalogues now ready. [3 23 2t

SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS IN the Various Departments of Literature; also, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Works, etc.
On Wednesday Afternoon,

March 27, at the Auction Store, commencing at 4 o'clock. [3 23 4t

Sale No. 2015 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, SUPERIOR Sewing Machine, Handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

The 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2015 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 3t

Extensive Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-Forte, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Fireproof Safes, Superior Office Furniture, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.
On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, by catalogue,

Sale No. 1510 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE Pier Mirror, Piano Forte, Lace Curtains, Elegant Velvet Carpets, etc.,
On Friday Morning,

29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Chesnut street, by catalogue. [3 23 5t

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE HAIR and Spring Mattresses, French Mantle Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.,
On Saturday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALFRED FITLER, Executer of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 250 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 21 thstu3t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 505 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—
One share Mercantile Library Company.
Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1250 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. B. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 8 Catherine street.

Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snycer avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Day's lane. [3 9 16stf

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN EDGES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 27, commencing at 10 o'clock.

We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city.

Included in Sale of WEDNESDAY will be found, viz.:—

A large and full line of plain and veined cambric edgings, from medium to finest imported.
A large and full line of cambric insertings,
do do of jaconet insertings.
do do of jaconet edging.
do do of bands and flouncings.
do do of Hamburg bands.
do do of infants' waists.
do do of infants' robes.
do do of embroidered L. C. hdkfs.
do do of embroidered lawn do.
do do of Balmoral edged.
do do of linen collars and sets.
do do of laces and lace veils.
Also, an invoice of forty-inch shirred muslins for ladies' waists.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Also, 2000 pieces, a full line of all qualities jaconet and cambric muslins and Swiss, India book, bishop lawns, plain and plaid nainsooks, plaid and stripe cambric, plaid Swiss, etc.

1500 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Also, an invoice of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, comprising, viz.—

Ladies' and gent's ½ and ¾ linen cambric handkerchiefs, from low to finest qualities,
Ladies' and gent's ¾ hemmed and corded border handkerchiefs.
Also linen towels; linen towelling; linen diaper, etc.

500 DOZEN KID GLOVES.

Also, 500 dozen ladies' and gents' black and white and dark and light assorted colors kid gloves of superior qualities, for first-class city retail sales.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Also, 1000 dozen newest shapes steel spring hoop skirts for ladies and misses,
Also, 500 dozen ladies' imported and American whalebone and cane corsets,
Also, umbrellas; pocket wallets; travelling bags; hosiery; gloves, etc.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Also, on Wednesday:—
100 cartons Paris poult de soie bonnet and trimming ribbons, Nos. 4@60 white and black mallines, flowers, millinery goods, etc. etc. 1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A CITY RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE, by order of the Sheriff.
On Thursday Morning,

March 28, at 9½ o'clock, will sell upon the premises, No. 332 North Second street, the unexpired lease, good-will, and fixtures of a retail dry-goods and notions store.

And at 10 o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 240 Market street, the entire stock of dry goods, hosiery goods, notions, etc. etc., comprising, viz.:—Brown and bleached muslins, prints, white and colored flannels, linen cambric handkerchiefs, ladies' and gents' hosiery and gloves, trimmings, notions, corsets, hoop skirts, gents' furnishing goods, etc. etc. etc. [3 25 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Monday and Tuesday evenings,
March 25 and 26,

At 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings, to pay advances. Sale positively without reserve. [3 23 2t

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,	Louis Robbe,	H. L. Rolfe,
Gilbert Stewart,	Koekkoek,	H. E. Reyntiens,
Van Wilie,	Bakkerkorf,	H. Von Seben,
Hildebrandt,	Serrure,	J. I. Ecknout,
Kels,	W. Goodall,	Carolus,
Lambert,	W. Hahn,	B. Schultz,
Stevens,	C. Fortin,	D. Senezcourt,
Hogues,	E. Verboeckhoven,	D. Noter,
Toussaint,	W. Verschaur,	A. F. Werner,
Turner,	J. E. Morel,	Adolf Dillens,
Sell,	Meyer Von Bremen,	F. Carabain,
Kraus,	M. Callsch,	Chevalier Huygens,
Steffeck,	W. Shayer, Sr.,	Hilverdinck,
Herzog,	F. Kruseman,	F. Roffmen,
Preyer,	Bogoluboff,	C. Van Leemputten,
Eversen,	Guido Schmidt,	Count de Bylandt,
A. Achenbach,	L. De Beul,	Brandenburg,
Jernberg,	H. De Beul,	Kluyvers,
Stammel,	Bodeman,	Etc. Etc.
Harveng,	Bilders, of Utrecht,	
Hoff,		
Becker,		
J. Roble,		

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Sale positive and without reserve.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1113 Division street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1113 Division street (Division street is first street north of Callowhill street), will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. [3 26 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, MELODEON, PLATED-WARE, CHINA, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [3 26 3t

SALE OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 28 and 29,

At 7½ o'clock, at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of choice Paintings, selected in Europe by L. A. Tolman, Esq., of Boston.

The collection comprises valuable and original pictures, by eminent living artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the Old Masters now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, life-sized historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities, marine views, game, fruit, and flower pieces, landscapes, etc., in great variety of size, style, and finish, and which, it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste.

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, March 26, and continue open day and evening until time of sale. [3 25 5t

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

Friday, March 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

200 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
500 shares Fulton Coal Company.
3 shares Merchants' Hotel Company.
500 shares Union Canal Company.
500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.
188 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, preferred stock.
$17,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. Coupon Bonds, due and payable July 1, 1871, interest payable 1st January and July, *without deduction* for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$12,000 seven per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, with accrued interest from November 1 1866. Interest payable May and November.
$3000 City of Philadelphia six per cent Loan, due July 1, 1897.
$1000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Bond. Interest payable in January and July.
$2,000 Reading Railroad six per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1886. Interest payable January and July.
$1000 Allegheny County five per cent. Bond.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1506 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; lot 15 feet 3 inches by 80 feet. Possession with title.

HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, front and side-yard, Fifty-third street, near Wyalusing avenue; lot 29 feet by 127. Possession with title.

HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard; lot 26 by 117 feet. Possession with title.

NEAT THREE-STORY STONE AND ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 29 feet by 80 Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue.

BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet 9½ inches; two fronts.

BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 5 inches; three fronts.

BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberland; 100 feet by 139 feet; two fronts.

BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelfth; 16 feet 3½ inches by 85 feet.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R.R.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 86 acres, ¼ mile from Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R. [3 22 6t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead: even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

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"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 15mwfsm

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE AND MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
1 30 wfm2m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 28rp3 No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed,

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE THIRTY-SECOND LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE DISCOURSES OF MAIDS-OF-ALL-WORK AND MAIDS IN GENERAL—MR. CAUDLE'S "INFAMOUS BEHAVIOR" TEN YEARS AGO.

"There now, it isn't my intention to say a word to-night, Mr. Caudle. No; I want to go to sleep, if I can; for after what I've gone through to-day, and with the headache I've got—and if I haven't left my smelling-salts on the mantel-piece, on the right-hand corner just as you go into the room—nobody could miss it—I say, nobody could miss it—in a little green bottle, and—well, there you lie like a stone, and I might perish and you wouldn't move. Oh, my poor head! But it may open and shut, and what do you care!

"Yes, that's like your feeling—just. I want my salts, and you tell me there's nothing like being still for the headache. Indeed? But I'm not going to be still; so don't you think it. That's just how a woman's put upon. But I know your aggravation—I know your art. You think to keep me quiet about that minx Kitty—your favorite, sir! Upon my life, I'm not to discharge my own servant without—but she shall go. If I had to do all the work myself, she shouldn't stop under my roof. I can see how she looks down upon me. I can see a great deal, Mr. Caudle, that I never choose to open my lips about—but I can't shut my eyes. Perhaps it would have been better for my peace of mind if I always could. Don't say that. I'm not a foolish woman, and I know very well what I'm saying. I suppose you think I forget *that* Rebecca? I know it's ten years ago that she lived with us—but what's that to do with it? Things ar'n't the less true for being old, I suppose. No; and your conduct, Mr. Caudle, at that time—if it was a hundred years ago—I should never forget. What? *I shall always be the same silly woman?* I hope I shall—I trust I shall always have my eyes about me in my own house. Now, don't think of going to sleep, Caudle; because, as you've brought this up about that Rebecca, you shall hear me out. Well, I do wonder that you can name her! Eh? *You didn't name her?* That's nothing at all to do with it; for I know just as well what you think, as if you did. I suppose you'll say that you didn't drink a glass of wine to her? *Never?* So you said at the time, but I've thought of it for ten long years, and the more I've thought, the surer I am of it. And at that very time—if you please to recollect—at that very time little Jack was a baby. I shouldn't have so much cared but for that; but he was hardly running alone, when you nodded and drank a glass of wine to that creature. No; I'm not mad, and I'm not dreaming. I saw how you did it—and the hypocrisy made it worse and worse. I saw you: when the creature was just behind my chair, you took up a glass of wine, and saying to me, 'Margaret,' and then lifting up your eyes at the bold minx, and saying, 'My dear,' as if you wanted me to believe that you spoke only to me, when I could see you laugh at her behind me. And at that time little Jack wasn't on his feet. What do you say? *Heaven forgive me?* Ha! Mr. Caudle, it's you that ought to ask for that: I'm safe enough, I am; it's you who should ask to be forgiven.

"No, I wouldn't slander a saint—and I didn't take away the girl's character for nothing. I know she brought an action for what I said; and I know you had to pay damages for what you call my tongue—I well remember all that. And serve you right; if you hadn't laughed at her, it wouldn't have happened. But if you will make free with such people, of course you're sure to suffer for it. 'Twould have served you right if the lawyer's bill had been double. Damages, indeed! Not that any body's tongue could have damaged her!

"And now, Mr. Caudle, you're the same man you were ten years ago. What? *You hope so?* The more shame for you. At your time of life, with all your children growing up about you to— *What am I talking of?* I know very well; and so would you, if you had any conscience, which you haven't. When I say I shall discharge Kitty, you say she's a very good servant, and I sha'n't get a better. But I know why you think her good; you think her pretty, and that's enough for you; as if girls who worked for their bread have any business to be pretty—which she isn't. Pretty servants, indeed! going about with their fal-lal faces, as if even the flies would spoil 'em. But I know what a bad man you are—now, it's no use your denying it; for didn't I overhear you talking to Mr. Prettyman, and didn't you say that you couldn't bear to have ugly servants about you? I ask you—didn't you say that? *Perhaps you did?* You don't blush to confess it? If your principles, Mr. Caudle, ar'n't enough to make a woman's blood run cold!

"Oh yes! you've talked that stuff again and again; and once I might have believed it; but I know a little more of you now. You like to see pretty servants, just as you like to see pretty statues, and pretty pictures, and pretty flowers, and anything in Nature that's pretty, just, as you say, for the eye to feed upon. Yes; I know your eyes—very well. I know what they were ten years ago; for shall I ever forget that glass of wine when little Jack was in arms? I don't care if it was a thousand years ago, it's as fresh as yesterday, and I never will cease to talk of it? When you know me, how can you ask it?

"And now you insist upon keeping Kitty, when there's no having a bit of crockery for her? That girl would break the Bank of England—I know she would—if she was to put her hand upon it. But what's a whole set of blue China to her beautiful blue eyes? I know that's what you mean, though you don't say it.

"Oh, you needn't lie groaning there, for you don't think I shall ever forget Rebecca. Yes—it's very well for you to swear at Rebecca now—but you didn't swear at her then, Mr. Caudle, I know. 'Margaret, my dear!' Well, how you can have the face to look at me—*You don't look at me?* The more shame for you.

"I can only say, that either Kitty leaves the house or I do. Which is it to be, Mr. Caudle? Eh? *You don't care? Both?* But you're not going to get rid of me in that manner, I can tell you. But for that trollope—now, you may swear and rave as you like— *You don't intend to say a word more?* Very well; it's no matter what you say—her quarter's up on Tuesday, and go she shall. A soup-plate and a basin went yesterday.

"A soup-plate and a basin, and when I've the headache as I have, Mr. Caudle, tearing me to pieces! But I shall never be well in this world—never. A soup-plate and a basin!"

"She slept," writes Caudle, "and poor Kitty left on Tuesday."

THE THIRTY-THIRD LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS DISCOVERED THAT CAUDLE IS A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.

"When I took up the paper to-day, Caudle, you might have knocked me down with a feather! Now, don't be a hypocrite—you know what's the matter. And when you haven't a bed to lie upon, and are brought to sleep upon coal-sacks—and then I can tell you, Mr. Caudle, you may sleep by yourself—then you'll know what's the matter. Now, I've seen your name, and don't deny it. Yes—the Eel-Pie-Island Railway—and among the Director, Job Caudle, Esq., of the Turtle-Dovery, and—no, I won't be quiet. It isn't often—goodness knows!—that I speak; but seeing what I do, I won't be silent. *What do I see?* Why, there, Mr. Caudle, at the foot of the bed, I see all the blessed children in tatters—I see you in jail, and the carpets hung out at the windows.

"And now I know why you talk in your sleep about a broad and narrow gauge! I couldn't think what was on your mind, but now it's out. Ha! Mr. Caudle, there's something about a broad and narrow way that I wish you'd remember—but you're turned quite a heathen: yes, you think of nothing but money now. *Don't I like money?* To be sure I do; but then I like it when I'm certain of it; no risks for me. Yes, it's all very well to talk about fortunes made in no time; they're like shirts made in no-time—it's ten to one if they hang long together.

"And now its plain enough why you can't eat, or drink, or sleep, or do anything. All your mind's allotted into railways; for you sha'n't make me believe that Eel-Pie Island's the only one. Oh, no! I can see by the looks of you. Why, in a little time, if you haven't as many lines in your face as there are lines laid down! Every one of your features seems cut up—and all seem travelling from one another. Six months ago, Caudle, you hadn't a wrinkle; yes, you'd a cheek as smooth as any china, and now your face is like the map of England.

"At your time of life, too! You, who were for always going small and sure! You to make heads-and-tails of your money in this way! It's that stock-broker's dog at Flam Cottage—he's bitten you, I'm sure of it. You're not fit to manage your own property now; and I should be only acting the part of a good wife if I were to call in the mad-doctors.

"Well, I shall never know rest any more now. There won't be a soul knock at the door after this, that I sha'n't think it's the man coming to take possession. 'Twill be something for the Chalkpits to laugh at when we're sold up. I think I see 'em here, bidding for all our little articles of bigotry and virtue, and—what are you laughing at? *They's not bigotry and virtue; but bijouterie and vertu?* It's all the same: only you're never so happy as when you're taking me up.

"If I can tell what's come to the world, I'm a sinner! Everybody 's for turning their farthings into double sovereigns and cheating their neighbors of the balance. And you, too—you're beside yourself, Caudle—I'm sure of it. I've watched you when you thought me fast asleep. And then you've lain, and whispered and whispered, and then hugged yourself, and laughed at the bed-posts, as if you'd seen 'em turned to sovereign gold. I do believe that you sometimes think the patch-work quilt is made of thousand-pound bank notes.

"Well, when we're brought to the Union, then you'll find out your mistake. But it will be a poor satisfaction for me every night to tell you of it. What, Mr. Caudle? *They won't let me tell you of it?* And you call that 'some comfort?' And after the wife I've been to you! But now I recollect. I think I've heard you praise the Union before; though, like a fond fool as I've always been, I never once suspected the reason of it.

"And now, of course, day and night, you'll never be at home! No, you'll live and sleep at Eel-Pie Island. I shall be left alone with nothing but my thoughts, thinking when the broker will come, and you'll be with your brother directors. I may toil to save sixpences, and you'll be throwing away hundreds. And then the expensive tastes you've got! Nothing good enough for you, now. I'm sure you sometimes think yourself King Solomon. But that comes of making money—if, indeed, you have made any—without earning it. No, I don't talk nonsense; people *can* make money without earning it. And when they do, why, it's like taking a lot of spirits at one draught; it gets into their head, and they don't know what they're about. And you're in that state now, Mr. Caudle; I'm sure of it, by the way of you. There's a tipsiness of the pocket as well of the stomach; and you're in that condition at this very moment.

"Not that I should so much mind—that is, if you *have* made money—if you'd stop at the Eel-Pie line. But I know what these things are: they're like treacle to flies; when men are well in 'em, they can't get out of 'em; or if they do, it's often without a feather to fly with. No; if you've really made money by the Eel-Pie line, and will give it to me to take care of for the dear children, why perhaps, love, I'll say no more of the matter. What! *Nonsense?* Yes, of course; I never ask you for money, but that's the word.

"And now, catch you stopping at the Eel-Pie line! Oh! no; I know your aggravating spirit. In a day or two I shall see another fine flourish in the paper, with a proposal for a branch from Eel-Pie Island to the Chelsea Bun-house. Give you a mile of rail, and—I know you men—you'll take a hundred.

"Well, if it didn't make me quiver to read that stuff in the paper—and you're name to it! But I suppose it was Mr. Prettyman's work, for his precious name's among 'em. How you tell the people 'that eel-pies are now become an essential element of civilization'—I learnt all the words by heart, that I might say 'em to you; 'that the Eastern population of London are cut off from the blessings of such a necessary; and that by means of the projected line eel-pies will be brought home to the business and bosoms of Ratcliff-highway and the adjacent dependencies!' Well, when you men—lords of the creation, as you call yourselves—do get together to make up a company, or any thing of the sort, is there any story-book can come up to you? And so you look solemnly in one another's faces, and, never so much as moving the corners of your mouths, pick one another's pockets. No, I'm not using hard words, Mr. Caudle—but only the words that's proper.

"And this I *must* say—whatever you've got, I'm none the better for it. You never give me any of your Eel-Pie shares. What do you say? *You'll give me some?* Not I—I'll have nothing to do with any wickedness of the kind. If, like any other husband, you choose to throw a heap of money into my lap—what? *You'll think of it? When the Eel-Pies go up?* Then I know what they're worth—they'll never fetch a farthing."

"She was suddenly silent," writes Caudle, "and I was sinking into sleep, when she elbowed me, and cried, 'Caudle, do you think they'll be up to-morrow?'"

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,760 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
1,045,000 par.	Market value,	$1,070,289 75
	Cost, $1,036,358 95.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,657 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,950 00
	Cash in Bank $311,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,549 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, " A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,401 28	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fuller,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1t2 31

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred G. Dessop,
B. Morris Wain,	John F. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $500,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

As it has the right, by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210 89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 7 28 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3 or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $6000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 257 and 259 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 23 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety and are provided with steam, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON,
12

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8 10 No. 1152 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuthtfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 1m No 232 North SECOND St eet

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 S. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY,

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 184

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON SERVICE PIPE, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, AND LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Department, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First—Cast-Iron Service Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—

9,800 feet Pipes, of 4 inches diameter.
40,425 feet Pipes, of 6 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 8 inches diameter.
1,225 feet Pipes, of 10 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 12 inches diameter.

Also, 100,000 pounds or more of Branches, Sleeves, etc. etc., all patterns, to be furnished by the contractor, and to be approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second—150,000 pounds of Iron Castings, for the workshop, for making of stops, plugs, etc., from patterns approved by the Chief Engineer, or furnished by the Department.

Third—8000 pounds of Brass Castings for the workshop, for ferules, plugs, stops, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth—55,000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

All the pipes, branches, and curves are to be coated with coal pitch varnish, in accordance with the memorandum to be had at the office.

All pipes and castings shall be subjected to such tests and inspection as may be considered necessary by the Chief Engineer to insure a correct judgment of the quality of the material and workmanship.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the articles bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
3 26 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 4t 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
2 7 1t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 1A11 Chief of Bureau.

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Bait." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT-Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, March 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, March 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	steerage	$30
To London	110	To London	35
To Paris	120	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cab

THE MILITARY BILL ENFORCED IN LOUISIANA.

OFFICIAL ORDER OF GENERAL SHERIDAN—THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL — "NO GENERAL REMOVALS FROM OFFICE."

From the New Orleans Times, 21st.

Below we give the official announcement from General Sheridan that the Military bill is in full operation in this State—the first general order from "Headquarters Fifth Military District." It is certainly as mild and temperate a document as could have been expected; and may we not hope that in this the General indicates an intention of carrying out the provisions of the new law with as little hardship to the people as is possible? While, in almost the very language of the law, our present State and Municipal Governments are declared temporary in their character, and subject to change or modification at the will of the commanding officer, it is at the same time distinctly announced that no general removals from office will be made, unless present incumbents make themselves stumbling-blocks in the way of reconstruction under the plan here laid down. This emphatic avowal will be a decided damper upon the ambitious hopes of those devoted patriots who have, in numbers, besieged General Sheridan for appointment to office during the past week, but there are few indeed who will regret that they are thus debarred from serving their country—for a consideration.

Here is the order:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19, 1867.—1. The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States" having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military District created by that act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of the same.

2. According to the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress above cited, the present State and Municipal Governments in the States of Louisiana and Texas are hereby declared to be Provisional only, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled, or superceded.

3. No general removals from office will be made, unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the reorganization, or unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change. Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intended to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional Governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution, but this condition is dependent upon the disposition shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

4. The States of Louisiana and Texas will retain their present military designations, viz.:—"District of Louisiana," and "District of Texas." The officers in command of each will continue to exercise all their military powers and duties as heretofore, and will, in addition, carry out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specifically require the action of the Military District Commander, and except in cases of removals from and appointments to office.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Official:—
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lieut. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WANTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $50,000 IN large or small sums. Security undoubted. Interest 7 3-10th per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus.
For particulars address
REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
3 21 10t* LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

WANTED—EVERY MAN TO KNOW THAT $25 to $50 per day can be made by selling the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $3. Call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room No. 1, second floor, and see it do a churning at 10 o'clock every day from sweet or sour milk. State and County Rights for sale. [3 22 6t*

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE ON TULpehocken Street FOR SALE, containing 2 acres.—House supplied with all City conveniences, stable, and carriage-house. Lot laid out in lawn, vegetable garden, and amply supplied with fruit, shade trees, and shrubbery. Inquire at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. 3 25 6*

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, A FURnished double House for one or two years. Situation very desirable.
Apply at
3 26 2t* No. 4 N. WHARVES.

TO LET—LARGE PARLOR AND CHAMBER (furnished), with board, in a respectable family. Reference required. Address
3 26 2t* A., Office Evening Telegraph.

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material. At the same time we have not lost sight of the fact that

DURABILITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH

Are requisite in maintaining our reputation for

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We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuth1m5p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.

3 22tuths rp J. G. FULLER.

FOR SALE.

A BILLIARD TABLE.

A Secondhand PHELAN CAROM TABLE, as good as new. Price, $300.
Address Box 2384 P. O. 3 21 5t

MY WIFE, MARY DILLMORE, HAVING left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM DILLMORE,
WASHINGTON Lane, below Ridge road,
3 23 3t* Twenty-first Ward.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

The Philadelphia slate is not settled yet. All attempts to make a combination satisfactory to all parties have proved abortive. The Democrats insist upon having the Mint and Custom House, with the Naval Officer and Surveyor, which will not be granted by the Republicans, who are also divided.

Some are willing to yield the Custom House and Mint to the Democrats in exchange for a Republican Naval Officer, Surveyor and Internal Revenue officers, but the leading Republicans strongly oppose any bargains with the Democrats, while the Senate has power to reject all obnoxious nominations. Action upon the Philadelphia appointments in the Senate has been delayed until all the appointments are made by the President, and if the claims of the Republicans are not allowed, a wholesale rejection of all may be expected. It will be settled in a day or two.

Another Scene in the House—The Butler-Bingham Imbroglio.

General Butler has had the verbatim report of Mr. Bingham's reply to him printed in pamphlet form, in parallel columns, with the report as written out by Mr. Bingham. In a note attached, General Butler says that as the speech was never delivered as printed, he could not reply to it. The pamphlet has been placed on the desk of every member, and the affair has caused quite a ripple of excitement.

General Butler has just risen to a personal explanation in the matter, alleging that such alteration of remarks in a personal controversy is against the rules. General Butler states that his assertion that Mrs. Surratt was hung innocently, was deliberately made. Upon Booth's body was found his diary, giving minute particulars of his crime. If that diary had been produced, the court that tried Mrs. Surratt might have come to a different conclusion.

He charged upon Mr. Bingham that he suppressed the evidence of this diary, and that the diary which was now before the Judiciary Committee had been mutilated, by having the first eighteen leaves cut out, embracing events up to the time of the assassination. Who mutilated the diary and caused an innocent woman to be hung?

But one remarkable passage remained in the diary, in which Booth says he had endeavored to cross the Potomac three times and failed, and proposed to return to Washington and give himself up and clear himself of the great crime. How was he to clear himself? Who was it that changed Booth's purpose from the capture of Lincoln to that of assassination? Who was to profit by assassination that would not profit by capture?

Mr. Bingham replied with much warmth, utterly denying that one word written by Booth prior to the crime ever came into his possession, or anything to indicate what caused him to change his purpose.

The scene has caused great excitement in House.

The Question of Adjournment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has had a protracted session this morning upon the House resolution of adjournment. Many of the Senators think the plan of adjourning from month to month illegal, and it is pretty certain the resolution will not get through the Senate in its present shape.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Conness (Cal.) rose to a question of privilege, and denied a report he had seen in certain newspapers, to the effect that he intended, at the close of his present term in the Senate, to enter into the business of manufacturing wine and brandy. He never had any such intention.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association of Washington. It authorizes the corporators to collect money for the erection of a monument to the memory of President Lincoln.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) called up the bill to amend the organic act of Colorado Territory. It provides for biennial sessions of the Colorado Legislature, and fixes the pay of its members at $6 per day, instead of $3, as heretofore. The bill was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) called up the joint resolution to restrain the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the States lately in rebellion, until they are represented in Congress.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) said he was opposed to the whole system under which this Agricultural College scrip was issued. The scheme was a dead failure. The lands granted for this purpose fell into the hands of speculators at half prices. It would be much better to give the States a certain amount in money to build these Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) offered a proviso, that not more than five sections of Agricultural College scrip, heretofore or hereafter issued, shall be located in any one township.

Mr. Pomeroy said the amendment was not germane to the bill.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) said the reason the scrip was below par was, because the land could could not be located under it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Thomas (Md.) offered a resolution, declaring it to be desirable that the public property at Harper's Ferry, formerly used as an armory, be turned to useful account, and directing the Attorney-General of the United States to examine the title papers concerning the property, and report his opinion as to whether the title of the United States is in fee simple, or is merely held in trust by the President for a specific use. Adopted.

Mr. Sawyer (Wis.) presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Monomonee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) introduced a bill to create the office of Surrogate in the District of Columbia, provide for the appointment and define the powers and duties of guardians. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Woodbridge asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Doorkeeper of the House to retain, during the recess of Congress, the number of messengers now employed.

Mr. Van Wyck (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the taxation of bonds and other securities of the United States, so as to substantially equalize taxation.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) objected.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge (Wis.), the Clerk of the House was directed to furnish to Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, a certified copy of the testimony of David A. Bull, taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin (Mo.), the Secretary of War was directed to furnish copies of the correspondence of Captain Switzler, formerly Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District of Missouri, with the Provost-Marshal's Bureau, in reference to the loyalty of the people of that District.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) offered a joint resolution in reference to the mode of the payment of mileage and compensation of Members and Senators.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) suggested that by its terms, and under the resolution adopted yesterday for adjournment to May, June, August, September, and November, there would be seven sessions of Congress and as many mileages to be paid.

Mr. Donnelly denied that it would have that effect; and the Speaker stated that he would not certify to more that two mileages for each Congress, unless the law was changed.

The joint resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Butler called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Bingham had revised, altered, and materially changed the *Globe* reporter's manuscript of the personal debate of last week between them, and he had laid on the members' desks a printed pamphlet, showing the report as written, and the report as printed. He characterized this proceeding as unfair, and in defense of his own assertion the other day that Mrs. Surratt was hung without sufficient evidence, he charged that John Wilkes Booth's diary, which showed all his movements preparatory to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was kept from the knowledge of the Court, and that it now appeared that it had been spoliated by having eighteen pages cut out after it got into the hands of the Government.

Mr. Bingham replied, and repeated his declaration that the gentleman's charge was a calumny, and that he defied him. He denied that the diary would have been proper evidence. He denied all knowledge of its spoliation, and asserted that it was the Judge Advocate-General, and not himself, who had conducted the trial.

This discussion attracted much interest and attention.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The land in the Pottawottamie reservation, northwest of Topeka, in Kansas, belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be brought into market at once. Judge Deveraux, the Land Commissioner, will open an office there. Nearly 200,000 acres of the Delaware and Sac and Fox reservations, belonging to the same company, will be offered at public sale at Lawrence, Kansas, on April 2. The Secretary of the Interior has forbidden squatters from going on the lands of the Indians with whom treaties have lately been made, until the treaties have been published.

—Parepa, it is said, received from Maretzek three thousand dollars for her operatic engagement of eight nights.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Smith Homicide.

Continued from the first page.

Witness resumed—Lukens has threatened to murder me: I was in my own house that night; Smith was there.

Judge Ludlow said the evidence must be limited to the threats alone.

Mr. Goforth—I offer to prove that an assault with a deadly weapon was made by Lukens upon the defendant, serious injury done him, and threats were made at the time of the infliction of the injury, and immediately afterwards, that he would do Smith deadly harm the first time he met him.

The Court overruled the offer.

Q. What was Lukens' manner when he made the assault upon Smith? A. He was very much excited: he was very violent; he used very bad language, threatening him; I saw the knife; he had it in his hand open when he came in the door; he used a stand or small table in addition to the knife as a weapon; I saw him strike him in the head with it; when he was going away he said he would see Smith again.

Q. Did you know that Lukens was a fugitive from the process of the law from that night?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Cross-examined—I have lived at No. 1728 Cox street since the 17th of September; I have known Smith intimately for a long time; the occurrence was on the 5th or November; Smith had never visited me in Cox street before that time; he had visited me before I lived there; I couldn't tell how many times he visited me, but it was several times; he never was in the house in Cox street before that time; I lived in Filbert street, No. 925, before I moved to Cox street; Smith was never in that house; I lived there three weeks; I hadn't been living in the city for two or three years; I live with my husband; he is a bricklayer; he works in the city; I have known Lukens for a number of years: he had been to the house before the occurrence three or four times; he was not in the house in Filbert street; this occurrence happened about 6 o'clock in the evening; he uttered the threat while he was there, and when he left; Smith didn't say anything when the threat was made, neither time; my husband's name is William Lindsey.

Re-examined—What became of the knife?

Objected to and sustained.

Re-crossex-amined—Lukens came into the house about 6 o'clock; I was in the back room; Smith and a servant were there; a lady was sick in the front room; Lukens didn't come into the back room; he was in the hall; he followed me into the yard; Smith didn't go into the hall with me; I was in the back kitchen when Smith and Lukens first came together; the first thing Lukens did when he came into the kitchen was to threaten to cut my throat; Smith stepped in between Lukens and me; Lukens said, I will kill you (to Smith); Smith couldn't do anything that time; Lukens knocked him over on the dresser, and had him by the throat; he then stabbed him in the head; Smith knocked the knife out of his hands, whereon he attempted to stab him the second time; Lukens then picked up the small table and hit Smith on the head with it; Lukens then struck me with it; he hit Smith again with it; Smith was coming from Lukens then towards the kitchen door; Lukens went out of the back door; Lukens said, as Smith was going out, he would see him again and would kill him; Smith didn't say anything; he didn't say anything while he was being stabbed and cut.

Mr. Nolen recalled.

Mr. Goforth said he wanted to show the extent of the injuries received.

Mr. Dwight objected, but the Court did not sustain him.

Witness proceeded: I saw Smith between 7 and 8 o'clock on the night the injuries were received at my house; he came in, and his back was all covered with blood that came from his head; there was a cut there; it looked like the cut of a knife: it was about half an inch long; I don't know how deep it was; I got some water and washed it off; I sent him to a doctor; I saw him the next day.

William Roff sworn—I am a stevedore; I was in Quigley's that night; Lukens was there when I went in; I was there when Smith came in; Lukens seemed to be very drunk and quarrelsome; he wanted to fight every one; I was standing about a foot from the Lombard street door when Smith came in; a friend of mine had the door a-jar; we were going out; as I was going to the door I heard Lukens say, "You are a —— little sucker;" I turned around to see who he was alluding to; I saw Smith; I was facing him; I heard Lukens say, "There's the ——— I am looking for now;" he went towards Smith on a rapid walk, with his right hand in his pocket and his left hand extended as if he was going to get something; his manner was very vicious; he got abreast of me at the door, still walking towards Smith, who put up his hands, and said "You had better keep away from me;" at this time some person sung out, in the back part of the room, not to make so much noise; think it was Quigley; as I turned my head towards the back of the room I heard the report of a pistol; at that moment I looked towards the Second street door, from where the report appeared to come, and by the smoke I thought it was Smith who shot; Lukens, after the report of the pistol, went rapidly for the bar; he was very excited; he made a grab at the pitcher; I am not positive that he got hold of it or not; some one, I think the bartender, took it away; somebody then got hold of Lukens, and went with him towards the back door; he said "I am shot;" he was taken into the back room, and I went out.

The witness recognized Gilbert, who was requested to stand up, as one of the men in the bar-room, but didn't see him have hold of any one.

On cross-examination this witness substantiated what had been previously testified to by Smith Huston, as to the coming in of Smith, and the distance Smith stood from the door; I didn't see a pistol or billy in his hand.

Dr. Kameriy sworn—I know Smith; he called upon me; he was suffering from partial paralysis of the face.

The Court then took a recess for ten minutes.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—Register's Court business was before the Court to-day.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—Dickerson vs. Dickerson, American Express Company vs. Davis, Hamilton vs. Wheeler, Conroe vs. Conroe et al., submitted, Wells vs. Smyth, Brown vs. Omrand, Township of Royal Rock vs. Wildwood Cemetery.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

38 shares Southwark National Bank	$109·00
23 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	56·37½
U. S. Bounty Land Warrant, 160 acres	100·00
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, (old stock)	6·00
25 shares Swede Iron Company	60·00
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum, paid to 1868	11·00
1 share Mercantile Library	7·50
$3000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, 7 per cent	71¼
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	17·50
2000 shares Corn Planter Oil Company	10c. per s.
500 shares Bruner Oil Company	1c. per s.
Third street—No. 278, valuable residence, stable, and coach-house	$17,100·00
Clepier street and McKean avenue—Elegant country seat	$11,500·00
Clepier street—Modern residence	$9200·00
Clepier street—Stone cottage	$4000·00
Chesnut Hill—Building lots	$1300, $1280·00, $1250·00
Sullivan county—115 acres of land	$140·00
Chester county—Penn. Farm, 45 acres	$3450·00
Lombard street—No. 1635, two brick dwellings	$1950·00
Shippen street—No. 1014, modern dwelling	$3100·00
Fitzwater street—No. 868, brick dwelling	$2475·00
Larkin street—No. 504, brick dwelling	$2500
Fifteenth and Parrish streets—Two brick dwellings	$1350
Gloucester county, N. J.—Farm, 75 acres	$2300
Ground-rents—Four, $26 a year each	$1540
Catharine street—No. 1022, brick dwelling	$1700

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 City 6s, New	101⅞	100 sh Cata Pf	30
$200 do. New	101⅞	100 do	2d. 30
$700 do. New	101⅞	1 sh Phila & Tr	131
$2000 do. New	101⅞	2 sh Cam & Am	135½
$100 do. Old	97⅛	600 sh Reading	50⅜
$2000 US 6s '81, Reg	108⅜	500 do	830. 50·69
$6700 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	100 sh Phila & Erie	28⅛
10 sh Sch Nav	22¼	200 do	28⅜
175 sh 13th & 15th	19⅞	7 sh N Cent	45
20 sh Man & M Bk	32¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	101⅞	400 sh Read R	b30. 50⅞
$5000 do. New	101⅞	200 do	50⅞
$600 do. New	101⅞	200 do	b30. 50⅝
$300 do. Old	98	20 sh Penna R	56⅛
100 sh Cata Prf	30	617 do	50⅝

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 606 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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2 14tuths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
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MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

New Spring Styles in single and double widths.
Elegant Fancies, prices very low.
Standard Staple Styles, good assortment.

CASSIMERES.

Spring Cassimeres for business suits.
Cheap Cassimeres for boys' wear.
Fine Coatings for good custom.
Black Broadcloths and Drap d'Ete.
Linen Drills for Boys' wear.
Fancy Drills, Duck, and Summer Wear.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black 6-4 Wool Delaines, 87c., $1·00, and $1·15.
Black 3-4 Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents.
65 cent Black Mohair, a fresh lot.
40, 45, and 50 cent Black Alpacas.
Black Mohair, finest imported, $1·00 per yard.
$1·25 for a splendid Black Tamise.
Dark Grey Goods, 37½ to 50 cents.
Rich Black Silks, from $1·25 to $3·50.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

One case very largest size, best quality, at $3·00. [1 2 stuthlp

PRINTS,

Warranted fast colors, good styles, 12½ cents.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Several lots at great bargains, 25 cents up.

PROMENADE AND TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.

MODE COLORS TAMISE.
MODE COLORS POLYNEASE.
MODE COLORS MOUSSELINS.
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AND A VARIETY OF MIXED AND PLAIN GOODS, IN COLORS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

3 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
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F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 28 uth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS.
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES.
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS.
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doyles, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

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MOURNING GOODS,
ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

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1867. SPRING. 1867.

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1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

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500 PIECES

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

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HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

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FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

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250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

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50 SHEETS

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100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
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FANCY,

3 16 stuthsm4p] ALL WIDTHS.

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THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

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IMPORTERS OF

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
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J. T. DELACROIX,

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Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKE
JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
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OIL CLOTHS,
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AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

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A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

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